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Columbia University Quarterly

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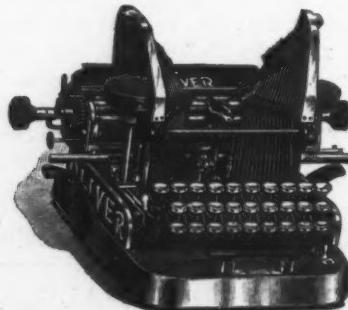
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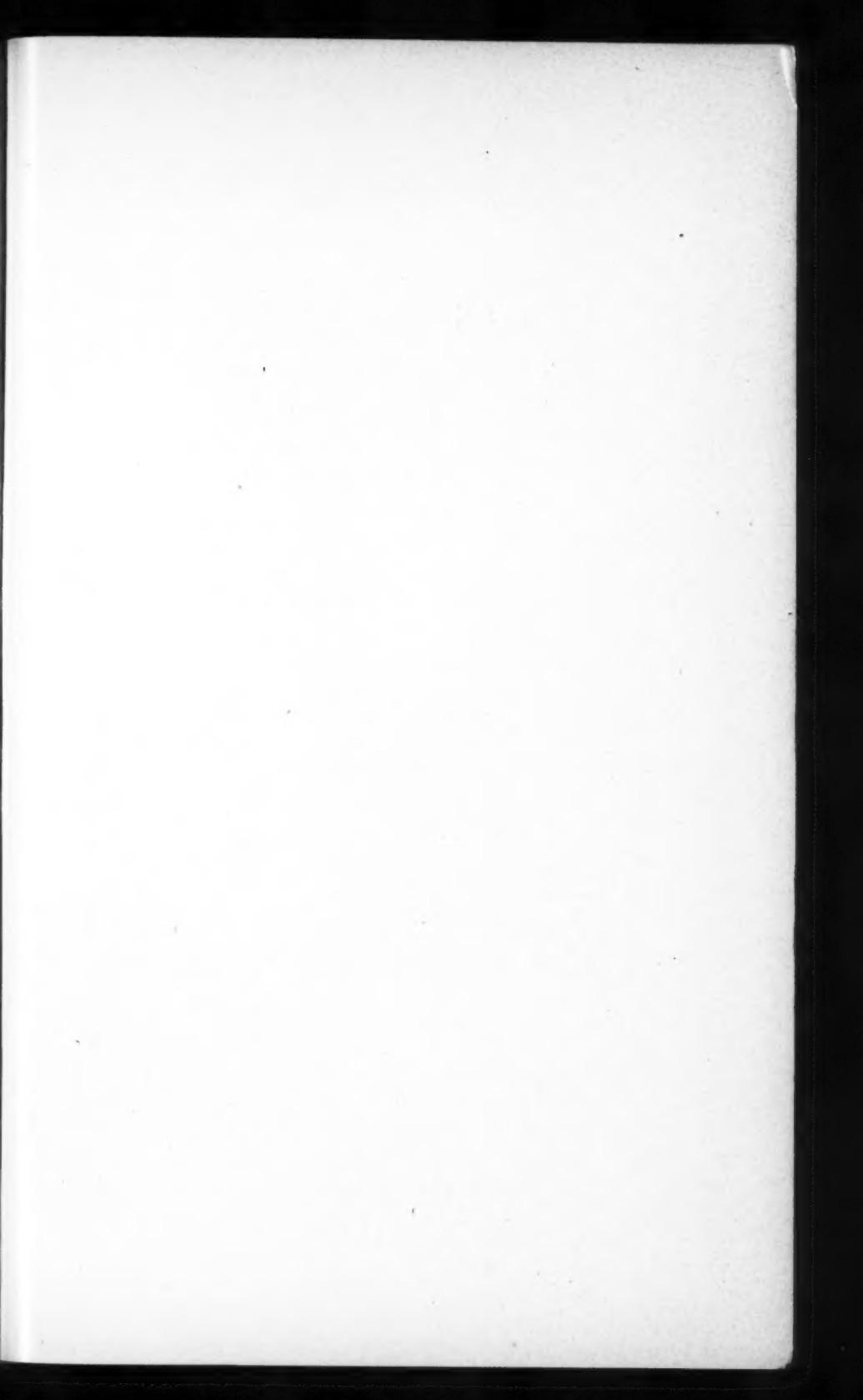
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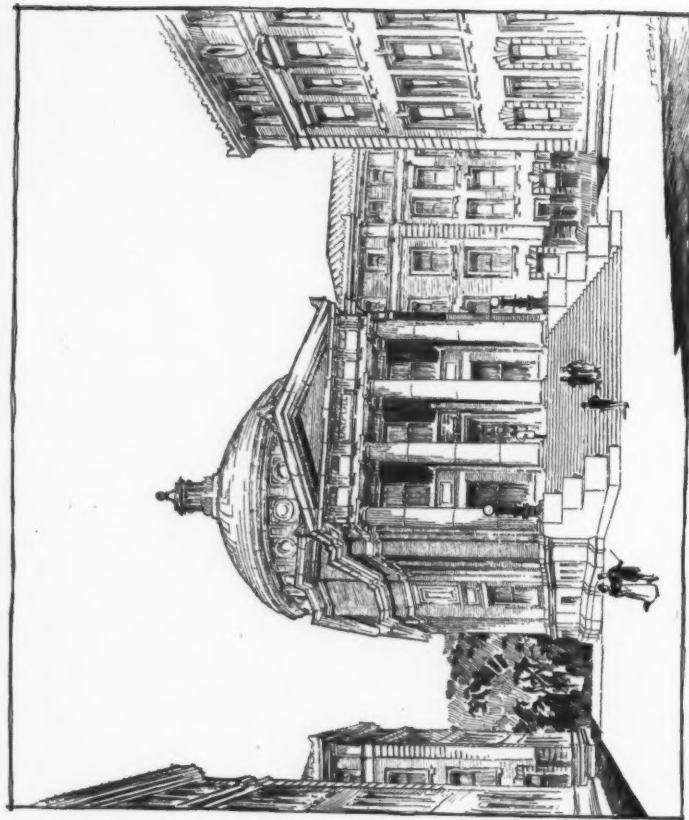
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COLUMBIA

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

VOL. III—DECEMBER, 1900—No. 1

STUDENT LIFE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK contains approximately 12,000 students who are candidates for an academic degree or are engaged in preparation for professional life. This number cannot be reduced to statistical accuracy, because many hundreds of art and music students, as well as a large number of students of law, are pursuing their preparation for active life in small classes or under private instruction, so that there is no way of ascertaining their aggregate number and distribution.

A major part of the total is made up of professional students, rather than of candidates for the bachelor's degree. This is one of the predominating facts determining the character of student life in New York. Like the students of Paris and of Berlin, New York students are relatively mature, and for that reason are interested in many phases of social effort and organization for which undergraduates have little inclination.

Among professional students, the larger number must be credited to medicine and the allied professions of dentistry, veterinary surgery, pharmacy and nursing. New York has long been the chief center of medical study in the New World; and in the extent of its facilities, the thoroughness

of its work, the brilliancy of its achievements, has for years been the recognized rival of Paris and Vienna. Whether the second place in point of numbers belongs to students of law or to students of art and music, it is not possible to say. There are no sufficiently complete figures to compare. But the students of theology, although New York is an important center of theological instruction, are relatively few.

The second important factor determining the character of student life in New York is geographical distribution. Since King's College set the example of up-town migration, the movement has never ceased; and to-day there is no undergraduate collegiate work below Twenty-third Street and little professional instruction below Fourteenth Street, except in law and in the art classes of the Cooper Union. It should, indeed, be observed that certain recent educational institutions on the East Side, like the Educational Alliance, may ultimately develop various branches of professional instruction. But, so far as the great masses of the students in New York are concerned, their work and their residence are north of the boundaries which have been indicated; and the center of student population is still moving northward. The medical students are found between Twentieth and Sixtieth streets; and within this belt their chief centers are on the extreme west, near Roosevelt Hospital, and on the extreme east, near Bellevue. The center of art instruction, which a few years ago was on Twenty-third Street, has now moved to Fifty-seventh Street, where the Carnegie building is a veritable pueblo of studios, and where also is the beautiful building of the School of Fine Arts. Washington Square, which, not a generation ago, was a center of undergraduate instruction in law and theology and art, is now almost deserted save by the classes of the University Law School.

It is much farther to the north, indeed, that the real center of university life is found to-day. Columbia on Morn-

ingside Heights and the new buildings of the New York University at Morris Heights now fix the geographic limits of strict academic and university life in this city. It is impossible to doubt that between these limits the greater part of the academic, professional and artistic interests of the city will be established, and that here they will continue to flourish for generations to come.

Student life in any large center of population is colored very largely by the relation of certain minor interests that develop in the student mind to those major interests which are their concern during student years. Already we have shown that the major interest of New York students at the present time is the professional career. A change is, however, already discernible in this particular. Liberal graduate studies of the university are to-day attracting hundreds where ten years ago they attracted but occasional individuals; and the evidences are multiplying that, between the college and the professional career, there is to develop an important phase of education which will attract an increasingly large proportion of the total number of students in the city. Although this proportion will probably continue to be small, as compared with the aggregate of professional students, it will be sufficiently earnest, enthusiastic and cultivated to give to student thought and standards a wholly different tone from that which prevailed here ten or fifteen years ago.

The minor interests of students depend very much upon the age period. Undergraduates, as a rule, care much for the traditional social customs of the college dormitory and campus; they live in a curious world of their own, which is more in the nature of a play-world or imitation of the larger life outside their institution than a participation in it. Professional students, on the other hand, always display a somewhat eager desire actually to engage in the real affairs of life. For hundreds of years this has been displayed in the university towns of Europe, in the eager par-

ticipation of the student body in radical politics and revolutionary movements. In general, it may be said that reform and philanthropy are normally the chief minor interests of students who have passed beyond the undergraduate stage.

In New York City this interest has always been rather marked; and at the present time it is very prominent. Years ago it was the usual thing for theological students to give no little share of their time to what was then called "city mission work." Medical students, in like manner, then as now, devoted much time to medical charity and to work in the tenement house quarters. All this work, however, has undergone a marvellous development within a comparatively brief period; and it has been brought to a system and perfection which were hardly dreamed of a generation ago. To-day the centers of reform and philanthropic interest, so far as the students' contact with them is concerned, are to be found in the various social settlements. There are at the present time no less than forty of these, from the University Settlement, housed in its new building at the corner of Rivington and Eldridge streets, to those less comprehensive experiments which are carried on by particular churches or denominations. In the course of his student life in the city, almost every earnest young fellow comes to know something of the work of these centers of social influence. Large numbers of students also participate in the district work of the Charity Organization Society, in the statistical work of the Federation of Churches, in the inspection work of the State Charities Aid Association and in various other allied efforts.

No other great university center in the world offers such variety of phenomena and such diversity of interest to the student of social organization and progress. The combination of ethnic types to be studied is in itself a laboratory for social observation of unequalled scope.

These social and reform interests are, however, by no

means the only ones that appeal or should appeal to the New York student. It is impossible that the student who has the real instincts of the scholar should not feel the keenest delight in practically unlimited opportunities for contact with the research and with the literary activity of the time. Nowhere else in the world—not in the dingy and crooked streets of London, where the chief publishing enterprises of England are housed as if a perverse ingenuity had struggled to make the book business as unattractive as possible; not in the Boulevard Saint Germain, or in the quaint and ever picturesque streets that form a net-work of literary and artistic treasure-houses about the Institut, the Sorbonne and the Odéon; not in the great book-mart of Leipzig—can one find literary treasures of every possible description so attractively offered, so insistently present to the eye, as in the publishing districts of New York along Fifth Avenue and the cross streets from Thirteenth to Twenty-seventh. No student can wander, however carelessly, through this region without absorbing something of the interest and the beauty that attach to the mere outward appearance of books and their accessories.

Here, too, is a center hardly surpassed of art and of the beautiful in decoration. Perhaps it is not an inspiring experience to the student of straitened means, whose anxiety is to find the wherewithal to complete his studies and to secure his degree, to see the endless symbols of luxury and of material elegance that are displayed in the windows of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Yet this is an experience not to be despised, and one that will be better appreciated when the student has his first opportunity to make comparisons with the famous streets of the beautiful cities of the Old World—to know, not through printed descriptions, but by personal observation, the choicer products of human skill already offered in this New World of America, which our European friends so often regard as a land caring nothing for artistic workmanship. Moreover, from

the mere observation of such things the student will carry with him into his future life, whether it be in the far West or in the South or in New England, a discrimination and a taste that will make the simplest surroundings and the most inexpensive belongings of his office or his household more satisfactory than they otherwise might be.

Besides the superficial impressions that such portions of New York inevitably make upon the senses of students who wander through them, the opportunity for closer study, whether of the amateur or of the professional man, which is offered in museums, private collections and studios to that smaller number of students who have a distinct taste for some branch of art, or for music, or for literary endeavor, is perhaps nowhere equalled in our generation. In short, in all the concerr the satisfying of those minor interests that do so much to broaden the life and enrich the mind of the professional student, New York can, among the university cities of to-day, be rivalled only by Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

Another distinct feature of graduate student life in New York results from the attraction to this city of thousands of the alumni of American colleges and the frequent residence here of university men of foreign lands. Nearly every American college east of the Allegheny Mountains and a large part of the colleges of the West have alumni associations in New York City. Many of these associations take an active interest in the prosperity of the colleges which they represent and keep alive the fraternal interest of undergraduate days. Professional students residing in the city are often in close touch with these alumni associations, and sometimes find the pathway of social progress smoothed for them thereby. In most cases the chief social function of the alumni association is the annual banquet; and comparatively little activity is carried on between these festivals. In other instances, however, the association is permanently housed in a club building—as, for example, the well-known Harvard, Yale and Princeton clubs.

Yet further embodiments of the club spirit among college and university trained men in New York are such organizations as the Century Association, the Authors Club and the University Club, to membership in which the graduate student who plans to reside in or near this city may well look forward with ambition, as to one of the highest rewards of intellectual success.

But between the success in life which is marked by admission to these fraternities of educated men and the student's entrance upon his undergraduate or professional study lies a road that often is long and tedious; and much simpler means of social enjoyment must be at his disposal while he is following this intellectual journey. A city to which large numbers of students resort always has favorite centers or haunts of student gatherings and relaxations. In New York City at the present time these are curiously scattered, owing to the rapid changes in the distribution of the student population mentioned at the beginning of this article. There was a time, not many years ago, when a center of this kind was universally recognized—that, namely, of University Place and the nearby streets. The proximity of the University of the City of New York, of Columbia at Great Jones Street, of the studios and art schools, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at its old quarters on Fourth Avenue, and of other medical schools not far distant, made this the natural meeting place of bohemian life in all its forms.

Now, however, with Columbia at Morningside and the University of the City of New York at Morris Heights, it is impossible for some years to come to reëstablish any such general rendezvous of students as that of the old days in Washington Square. Occasional student gatherings may be found at places which are in temporary vogue all the way from the lower East Side to Fordham and beyond. Among the most interesting of these are the frequent social gatherings of Russian students east of the Bowery, who

maintain a club room and a library of more than three hundred Russian books. Music and discussions of social problems are always features of their meetings. On the evening of January 23, 1900, they celebrated with great enthusiasm the founding of the University of Moscow.

The present scattering of student interests and functions can hardly be expected to continue as a permanent condition. For good or for ill, New York will have in course of time its distinctive student quarter, and its center will be approximately at the intersection of Amsterdam Avenue and 125th Street. Morningside Heights will be the Montmartre of New York. The erection of the new building of the Academy of Design will bring the art student population to this part of the town; the new buildings of the College of the City of New York will be at St. Nicholas Avenue and 135th Street; and it is inevitable that many other educational institutions shall follow the general drift toward this northwestern part of the island.

This last topic brings us naturally to a consideration of one other phase of student life in New York which is certainly of no less importance than is that of the intellectual opportunities here offered. There is a popular impression that the moral dangers of life in a great city are greater than those which beset the student in a country town. Many parents undoubtedly believe that it is safer to send a boy to a country college than to give him his undergraduate opportunities in New York and that, even when he enters upon graduate or professional study, he is subjected here to temptations that must be dreaded by all men who look forward with ambition to a successful career for their sons. Nevertheless, while admitting that there is much basis for these fears, those who have given the most thoughtful attention to the subject believe that the difference between New York City and the smaller academic town is greatly exaggerated in the popular imagination.

It is certain that boys brought up in New York City as

members of good families (in the moral and intellectual sense of the word) are generally among the pure-minded and manly fellows who can be depended on to live within the limits of temperance and propriety. It is certain, also, that personal friendship and intimate association with such fellows is often a decidedly wholesome influence on students who come from country homes with good influences and traditions behind them but who, if left to themselves in a large city, might easily go wrong. The small country college town, as all men who have participated in its life know only too well, is not devoid of the temptations that beset youth; and very rarely, indeed, is it so far removed from large cities that the evilly disposed are, to any serious extent, debarred from easy access to temptations which they are too willing to seek out. It must be very seriously doubted by the candid mind whether it is worse for the student to live in the heart of a great city day by day, where his interest is for the most part absorbed by wholesome activities, than to visit it occasionally as a special indulgence, when under the influence of excitement and liable to be lured by the love of novelty into forbidden ways. Moreover, in a city like New York, there are a thousand influences for good, in association with good families and in connection with students' clubs, philanthropic activities and religious organizations, which can always be enjoyed by those whose minds turn naturally to the higher interests of life. In short, then, it may be doubted whether, on the whole, the student life of New York does not show as high a level of moral fidelity as one finds elsewhere.

Be this as it may, however, much remains to be done to elevate student life in New York and especially to provide the better sort of social opportunities. Dormitories will in a measure promote this end. Fraternity houses will contribute to the same result. The out-of-town student, whether graduate or undergraduate, often leads a lonely, unsatis-

factory life during the first months of his residence in New York. The boarding-house, at its best, is not a cheerful home; and no problem touching student life in New York is really more pressing at the present moment than that of a better provision for the material well-being and social life of the temporary resident, who comes in pursuit of knowledge and academic achievement. No university has hit upon a better practical solution of this problem than the University of Pennsylvania has done in its admirable Houston Club. The new students' hall at Columbia will, it is hoped, subserve the like end.

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CITY
EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS
DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT LOW
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, OCT. 11, 1900

IT is a pleasure to me to be with you to-day at the installation of your new president, Dr. Rush Rhees. I am especially glad to be here because it enables me to express, by word of mouth, the greetings and good wishes of Columbia University for both the University of Rochester and its new President. When the institution now known as Columbia University was founded in 1754, the city of New York was a small place of 10,000 inhabitants, some of whom were slaves. Those who founded King's College at that early day had, however, the prophetic vision. This is the work which King's College set before itself, according to its first announcement issued in 1754.

A serious, virtuous and industrious Course of Life being first provided for, it is further the Design of this College, to instruct and perfect the Youth in the learned Languages and in the Arts of Reasoning exactly, of Writing correctly, and Speaking eloquently; and in the Arts of Numbering and Measuring, of Sur-

veying and Navigation, of Geography and History, of Husbandry, Commerce and Government ; and in the Knowledge of all Nature in the Heavens above us, and in the Air, Water and Earth around us, and the various kinds of Meteors, Stones, Mines and Minerals, Plants and Animals, and of every Thing useful for the Comfort, the Convenience and Elegance of Life, in the chief Manufactures relating to any of these things : and finally, to lead them from the Study of Nature to the Knowledge of themselves, and of the God of Nature, and their duty to Him, themselves and one another ; and everything that can contribute to their true Happiness both here and hereafter.

Columbia University is striving still to fill out the picture which was sketched in outline in this early announcement. How much or how little of such a programme has been or can be carried out by the University of Rochester, I do not know. My object to-day is to speak rather of the relations which ought to exist between any such institution and the city in which it is ; for the city ought to mean much to the university, and the university certainly ought to be of great service to the city.

I think I am right in supposing that Rochester University is in fact a college, rather than a university, in the meaning that those words are rapidly obtaining in American thought in these days. More and more, I think, it is beginning to be realized that the aim of the college and the aim of the university are different. The object of the college is to give a liberal education : that is to say, to train a man's powers and to develop the man himself. The object of the university is to make specialists—it may be in one of the professions, or as a teacher, an investigator or a writer. No one may say that the one aim is more important than the other ; but it is important to recognize that the aims are different. . . .

The American college has done a wonderful work for the country. It has not made within its walls many great scholars ; neither has that been its aim. But it has

awakened in many men a desire for scholarship which they have satisfied elsewhere; and it has trained men of ideals, and thoroughly effective men, for public life, for all professions and for the duties of good citizenship. No more useful and no more honorable work can be attempted by the University of Rochester, or by any other institution, than to do its part in keeping up the supply of such well-rounded and broadly developed citizens. Every community needs men who can deal with the problems of the moment in the light of experience; and in the light not only of their own experience, or of the experience of the neighborhood, but in the light of the experience of all the past and of men everywhere. This sense of perspective, this power to see present happenings against the background of the past, ought to be everywhere one of the characteristics of the college-bred man. Such a man ought to be free from that disposition which destroys courageous effort and makes progress difficult—namely, to believe that the golden age of humanity is behind us. The more carefully and the more broadly he has read history, the more sure he will be that the condition of mankind tends constantly to improvement and that the golden age of the race is before it.

On the other hand, such a man will not forget that “there were brave men before Agamemnon” and that there were acute investigators before the men of science of our own day. Accordingly, he will not believe that every change, because it is a change, is therefore desirable; but he will try all proposals in the light of history. He will not make the idle endeavor to reproduce the past in the future; but from the past he will glean the principles that ought to control the individual and the state in the present emergency. If you will read the *Federalist*, I think you will be struck by the care which the framers of the Constitution took to acquaint themselves with what men had attempted in government the world over from the

beginning of recorded history. They were aware that the conditions of life in this country were too new to justify the transplantation bodily of old methods into the new soil ; but they adapted old principles to the new conditions with a skill which has never been surpassed.

That is the sort of service, it seems to me, which college-bred men ought to be able to render, in large measure, to the country. I cannot help thinking that any city which has within its borders an institution for the liberal training of its sons and daughters ought to feel the influence of its presence in almost every direction of the city's life. Its graduates cannot help giving to the city a wider outlook and larger interests. Not only the present, but the long historic past, becomes a part of the city's possession ; and the city will become a more attractive place to live in because the college is within its borders.

If, on the other hand, the University of Rochester is inclined to add to this function of giving a liberal education the function of the university, which I have defined as the making of specialists, it then becomes important for the university authorities to inquire what special opportunities the city offers for the development of this kind of work. The business of making specialists, while it sounds as easy as the other, is vastly more costly. It requires a great library—the greater the better, provided the books are well selected ; it requires costly apparatus without limit ; it demands the services, not of a few men only, but of many, for many things enter into the equipment of a specialist in any of the professions, or for the occupation of the teacher, the historian or the investigator. The man who wishes to become a specialist, also, is likely to go to that university which offers the greatest opportunities in the direction of the special work for which he aims to prepare himself. It would be necessary to consider, therefore, from this point of view, what special thing the University of Rochester could do that is not being done as well or better elsewhere.

It is a fact, I believe, that most of the colleges in the United States draw fully 90 per cent. of those who attend them from their own state, and mostly from their own neighborhood. It is not so, however, with the great universities. They draw their students from all over the country; one may almost say from all parts of the world. The American universities are beginning to draw students from Europe, and even to attract them in considerable numbers from Japan. This tendency is likely to increase; for the man who wishes to make himself an authority upon any subject understands perfectly well that he must, if he can, go to that place in the whole world, wherever it may be, where that subject is best taught. I cannot say, therefore, whether there is any special encouragement for the University of Rochester to develop along these lines. If it should make the attempt, however, my advice would be to try to excel in a small part of the field, rather than to attempt to cover so much as to do nothing especially well.

The city of Rochester does not consist of houses and streets and factories; but it consists of the people who live in the houses, who travel the streets, and who conduct and operate the factories. Everything, therefore, that adds to the welfare of its people is a direct contribution to the welfare of the city itself. I have already pointed out how directly both a college and a university serve the community in developing and training those who, in their turn, are certain to be people of influence in the city. But the University of Rochester has done and will do more than this. It trains many whose lot in life will be cast elsewhere; and, wherever they go, these children of the university are likely to carry a sense of grateful obligation to the city of Rochester and to the university which bears its name. If, as may easily happen, any of them or many of them become people of mark in the communities where they go, it will be, in effect, the city of Rochester which is thus bestowing benefits upon the community in which they live. This, as

it seems to me, is one of the things that ought to be expected, as a matter of course, of every city in our day and generation, that, in one way or another, it will give out benefit as well as take it in.

During the whole century, the tendency of population has set strongly toward cities. A larger percentage of the population of the country lives in cities at the present time than even ten years ago. The cities can justify themselves, in thus absorbing the population of the land, only by demonstrating that they have the capacity to give, as well as to take. If they take the people out of the country, they must not only give to these individuals enlarged opportunity and greater happiness, but, through them and through their own sons, they must give back to the country in a thousand ways what they have taken from it. They must not be content to receive only; they must strive strenuously to give back. And of all the ways in which a city can make return to the country, as a whole, for the riches that are poured into its lap, I know of no way more beneficial or more desirable than by contributing to the better education of those who come within its influence. I bespeak, therefore, for the University of Rochester, the generous, the unfailing and the hearty support of the people of the city.

Your beautiful city used to be called the "Flour City"; because, in the early days, so much wheat was ground here. It is now called, I believe, the "Flower City" in another sense; because here are the great nurseries from which trees and seeds of every sort are sent all over the land. Both of these names are honorable; and each, in its turn, has betokened something that was characteristic of the city. The first name has passed with the industry that gave rise to it; the second still abides, though even that may in time give place to something else. But the city that contributes a great man to the world or trains a great man for great service in the world has an abiding

claim upon the gratitude of mankind. Any city that hopes to be famous, in the sense that Athens was famous and is famous still, must crown its material success with an intellectual life powerful both within its limits and beyond its borders. To give to the city of its home such an intellectual crown in the worthiest sense, I conceive to be the supreme duty of a college or a university toward the community in which it exists.

THE REGULATION OF INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS

THE pros and cons of athletic sport, as an element of college life, are now very well understood by all who take any interest in the subject. There is a potential benefit which is undeniable. If carried on in the right spirit, sport is good for the health; and it may be good for the character. And, aside from all that, there is fun in it, and that is quite enough. It is not well to be too owlish in dealing with the subject, or to look at it always from the strenuously utilitarian point of view.

On the other hand, it is equally undeniable that the too eager pursuit of athletics by young collegians tends to produce certain results that are hardly compatible with the general purpose for which colleges and universities exist. The exigencies of practice and of training tempt men to neglect their studies or to attend to them in a perfunctory manner. Even with the best of purposes, a condition of strain is apt to be created which is unfavorable to intellectual pursuits. The eager desire to win is a constant temptation to practices which are not consistent with a high sense of honor or with the spirit that should animate gentlemanly amateur sport. The ease with which large sums of money can be obtained constitutes another source of danger. The problem of official regulation thus becomes

a matter of considerable importance. What methods and safeguards and rules can be adopted, to the end that abuses may be kept down and that the potential good of athletic sports may be most fully realized?

To the solution of this problem a notable contribution has lately been made in the report of an intercollegiate committee. Believing that the report is an important document, well worth reading and heeding, the editors of the *QUARTERLY* take pleasure in reprinting it.

The report was drawn up by a sub-committee appointed at a conference on intercollegiate athletics, which met at Brown University on February 18, 1898. The following representatives of universities were present during the preliminary discussion which led to the appointment of the sub-committee :—

Brown—Prof. W. H. Munro (Chairman), William Gammell, G. A. Gaskill.

Columbia—Prof. J. F. Kemp, F. S. Bangs, G. T. Kirby.

Cornell—Prof. B. I. Wheeler, F. D. Colson.

Dartmouth—Dr. E. H. Carleton, E. K. Holt, J. W. Bartlett.

Harvard—Prof. I. N. Hollis, F. W. Moore (Secretary), E. G. Burgess.

Princeton—Prof. H. B. Fine, W. H. Andrus, D. S. Cook, Jr.

University of Pennsylvania—Prof. G. S. Patterson, H. L. Geyelin, C. L. McKeehan.

One outcome of the several meetings which were found to be necessary for reaching an agreement on the report, was a far better understanding among the universities concerned. The desirability of intercollegiate agreement on athletic questions and of occasional conferences for the promotion of mutual goodwill became apparent to all.

THE REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

The Conference, as originally summoned by Professor Munro, of Brown University, had for its object the discussion of ques-

tions arising out of intercollegiate contests and the objectionable features connected with them. It would seem well to extend the scope of the Conference and to secure, if possible, regulations at all the universities which would lead to uniform practice; as it is only by intercollegiate agreement that athletic sports can be kept on a healthy amateur basis.

At present, athletic sports occupy a disproportionate amount of attention in many of our universities, colleges and schools; and the main end of all rules must be to prevent outdoor sports and physical exercises from interfering with the mental and moral training of the students. If this cannot be done, the sports bid fair to become a positive evil. No student should be permitted to make athletics the principal occupation of his college life. We are not engaged in making athletes but, rather, good citizens whose mental powers have been sustained and increased by adequate physical vigor, imparted in the gymnasium and the field, without creating undue pride of athletic prowess and an exaggerated notion of its value.

While certain abuses have been developed in connection with intercollegiate sports and while these sports are still under the suspicion of many earnest teachers and parents, we believe there has been a substantial improvement during the past six or seven years. Excesses have become less frequent and rational traditions have grown, as the organizations have come under better control; and we may fairly say that a healthy spirit is now the rule, rather than the exception. Ideal college athletics is, after all, a question of education, and it is necessary to teach young men to be as reasonable in their exercises as in their hours of study. There is so much that is good in outdoor contests, if properly conducted and controlled, that we may well encourage them. It seems far wiser, therefore, to mend abuses by guidance and regulation than to end them by the abolition of the sports.

The Committee realizes the difficulty of securing uniformity of practice at all universities. Frequently conditions are so different that the same rules cannot be enforced in quite the same manner. It is not, therefore, so much the uniformity of specific regulation that is desired as it is the encouragement of rational, amateur sport in all cases. This is the main end of regulation, and without it rules become mere words. Many of the rules are

made against practices which are not, in themselves, immoral or wrong, but which experience has proved to lead to excess and to serious interference with college work where control is not effective.

Only students who are genuine members of a university should be permitted to appear in public exhibitions, and gate-money considerations should be wholly eliminated from the games.

We believe there ought to be at every university a committee responsible for the enforcement of rules relating to athletics and that the faculty should be represented on this committee. Its duties should be directed towards the regulation and the ethics of sport, rather than to the initiation of games. Admirable results have followed in those institutions where the athletic committee is composed of faculty, graduate and undergraduate members. The importance of sympathetic guidance cannot be overestimated. Every year finds a new set of students at college, to be educated in the sound principles of sport. Their faults and excesses result from inexperience, and their youthful energies can be made to contribute largely to their college training, if properly controlled. Where students are left to their own guidance, they are likely to fall under the influence of over-loyal graduates, whose interests are concentrated on the one end of winning a game, without much thought of the means or of the effect upon the undergraduates.

The incapacity of many undergraduates to deal with money matters has been so frequently demonstrated that the adoption of some form of responsible control has become a necessity. Where it has been neglected, young men have run into useless extravagances which cannot fail to have a pernicious influence.

Experience has also shown that the eligibility rules cannot well be enforced by students. The membership of a college changes so rapidly that few students remember the rules, and some continuous body is therefore needed for their enforcement.

A set of rules is herewith appended as a suggestion towards uniformity. Most of them are now printed in the codes of well governed universities, but their enforcement is not all that could be wished for by the friends of amateur athletics.

The young men must learn that it is just as dishonorable to evade a rule by some trifling technicality as it is to break train-

ing. No game is worth winning but by fair, honest methods. The member of a team who is edging his way through college on the barest possible margin is throwing discredit upon good athletics and lowering the tone of outdoor sports. Besides this, he is, in the great majority of cases, of doubtful benefit to the teams. Men who cannot keep up in ordinary undergraduate studies are seldom worth training for the hard work of the contests.

It is obvious that all colleges and universities should have requirements as to the scholarship of their teams. Every member should be in good standing. If he entered for special work without passing an examination equivalent to that required for entrance to one of the undergraduate departments, he should be required before becoming eligible to complete an entire year's work, equal to that prescribed for a regular student working for a degree. As the work required in some departments of a university may be much lighter than in other departments, the spirit of the rules demands that a student admitted to intercollegiate contests should have at least as much study as a member of the undergraduate departments.

A student who is ineligible at the beginning of an athletic season should not be restored to full standing during that season for the purpose of joining some athletic team. A mistaken leniency often does harm by releasing such men in time to join in some particular contest. A means is thus afforded of trifling with college work during the greater part of the year.

A limit of time must be placed upon a student's participation in intercollegiate sports. Four years seem quite enough, as they carry a man entirely through an ordinary college course. The practice of inducing good athletes to migrate from one college to another for athletic reasons is wholly vicious in its effect upon amateur sport, whether the inducement takes the shape of better social opportunities or of actual financial aid. It is the cause of many misunderstandings. When an athletic student, whose scholarship is below the average, moves from one college to another, he is under suspicion if he joins a team, and the institution which permits him to play invites unfavorable comment.

Another objectionable practice is the interference with boys who have developed a taste for athletics in the preparatory schools. In many cases correspondence is opened by graduate

committees in search of athletic material, or emissaries are sent out and all sorts of influence thrown around schoolboys to induce them to enter certain institutions. Sometimes even financial aid is promised towards an education. Some of our universities are reported to have a regular system of looking up likely athletes among the schools. Universities, parents and teachers have a right to protection against this form of undermining influence. It gives to growing boys very false notions of the position and function of outdoor sports. The gladiatorial and professional tendencies thereby promoted are totally destructive of sane athletics.

Any practice which makes athletics an end, and not the means of promoting health through an enjoyable competition in outdoor sports, is as objectionable as professionalism. For this reason the inordinate preparation required by some of our games should be discouraged. There is no reason why college teams, or even parts of college teams, should be assembled for practice during the summer; and when they receive a money benefit by having even their extra expenses paid, the practice trenches dangerously near professionalism. It would be better if all universities and colleges could be brought to give up the preparatory practice for two weeks before the term opens. We should not seek perfection in our games but, rather, good sport. The notion that a team is disgraced if beaten, or even scored against, is altogether silly. What we all want is a good, manly struggle between fairly equal teams, who scorn to take unfair advantage. The practice obtained during vacation, or by returning to school before the term opens, is an unfair advantage over those who cannot afford the expense. Furthermore, it leaves the road open to abuses. Playing during the summer on professional nines, or on so-called summer nines, should be wholly discouraged.

It is obvious that no student should be paid for his athletics. The practice of assisting young men through college in order that they may strengthen the athletic teams is degrading to amateur sports, and the false loyalty which induces graduates to pay the expenses of such men cannot fail to affect the moral sense of the recipients.

The large sums of money taken in at many of the football games form a constant temptation to extravagance and to the

illicit use of money. It is therefore desirable that gate money should be reduced to a minimum, by agreement of all universities. The admission of the general public by tickets, which any one can buy, has a tendency to make of the games great public spectacles foreign to the spirit of university life, and the sooner this objectionable feature is dealt with, the better for athletics. It would seem well to limit the attendance upon the great games to the students and their friends. Something has already been done towards this end by restricting the games to college grounds.

The rules suggested herewith explain themselves, and we suggest that their uniform adoption will promote the object of this conference. We suggest, also, the advisability of a yearly conference to consider regulations and the proper development of the athletic sports.

RULES

1. The regulation and control of athletics are placed in the hands of a responsible committee, upon which the faculty of the university is represented.
2. No one shall be allowed to represent the university in any public contest, either individually or as a member of any team, unless he can satisfy the committee on athletic sports that he is, and intends to be throughout the academic year, a *bona fide* member of the university, taking a full year's work.
3. No student shall be allowed to represent the university in any public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of any team, who, either before or since entering the university, shall have engaged for money in any athletic competition, whether for a stake or a money prize or a share of the entrance fees or admission money; or who shall have taught or engaged in any athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; or who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect, with the single exception that he may have received from his college organization, or from any permanent amateur association of which he was at the time a member, the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization in athletic contests exceeded his ordinary expenses.

- (a) The disqualification worked by this rule shall be held to include those students who receive or have received any emolument, direct or indirect, by reason of their connection with the so-called "summer nines" or with such athletic clubs as are not deemed to be purely amateur associations.
- (b) This rule shall be so construed as to disqualify a student who receives from any source whatever a pecuniary gain or emolument or position of profit, direct or indirect, in order to render it possible for him to participate in university athletics.

4. No student shall represent the university in more than one branch of sport in a single academic year without permission from the athletic committee.

5. No student shall be a member of both the freshman and university teams.

6. No student shall represent one or more universities or colleges in athletic contests for more than four years. In applying this rule to a student going from one institution to another, only those years are to be counted which are regarded as the equivalent of college years in the institution to which the student is admitted.

7. No student of the university who has ever played in any intercollegiate contest, upon a team of any other college or university, shall represent the university until he has resided one academic year at the university and has attained in the annual examinations upon a full year's work a satisfactory standard of scholarship.

NOTE: In all cases where academic year is mentioned, it is understood to close with the opening of the succeeding academic year.

8. No student who has not passed an examination, or otherwise satisfied the governing authorities that he would be able to do a full year's work in one of the regularly constituted undergraduate departments, shall be permitted to play upon a class or university team, until he has resided a year at the university and has passed satisfactorily in a course equivalent to that required of candidates for a degree in the department of which he is a member.

- (a) The interpretation of this rule shall not exclude a student who has entered a graduate department upon an examination essentially equivalent to that for one of the undergraduate departments.
9. No special or partial student shall represent the university in any public athletic contest unless he is taking a course equivalent to that prescribed for candidates for a degree in the department of which he is a member and shall have been a member of the university in good standing for one academic year.
- (a) By a special student is meant one who has not passed an examination equivalent to that required for entrance to the undergraduate department.
10. No student shall represent the university in any athletic contest, unless at the time of said contest he shall be in good standing in the class of which he is a member.
- (a) No student shall be deemed to be in good standing, within the meaning of this rule, if he has been dropped from his class into a lower class or from a first-year class out of the university. Such student must complete an academic year's work and pass examinations satisfactorily therein, before he shall be deemed to be in good standing, unless he shall, in the meantime, have been permitted by the faculty of his department to rejoin his class.
11. No student who by reason of probation or of deficiency in his studies is debarred from playing on a university team shall become eligible by transfer to another department of the university, until after one year's residence in that department.
12. No one shall be a member of a freshman team except one who has not passed more than a year in any university and is a member of the freshman class, either of the academic or of the scientific department, in his first year of residence, or a first year special student in one of those departments.
13. No student shall be eligible to a university team in case he owes money for his share of the training-table expenses of a previous team.
- (a) No interpretation of the rules shall permit a student to receive his board free at the training-table.
14. No university team shall engage in any public athletic contest on any other than college grounds.

15. The election of the managers and captains of university teams and crews shall be subject to the approval of the athletic committee.

16. The selection of all coaches of the university teams and crews shall be subject to the approval of the athletic committee.

17. No person shall assume the functions of trainer or instructor in athletics, upon the grounds or within the buildings of the university, without authority in writing from the athletic committee; and no trainer or coach shall receive any compensation for his services unless regularly appointed by the athletic committee.

18. Team practice is not permitted during the vacation, excepting for ten days before the opening of the fall term.

19. No schedule of match games, races or athletic exhibitions, arranged by any athletic organization, shall take effect until it has been approved by the athletic committee; and no game shall be played unless it has been thus approved.

20. It is suggested that in the allotment of seats for all inter-collegiate athletic contests, the students of the competing universities should have the preference.

In the foregoing rules, the term college includes:

1. All institutions called colleges and authorized to confer a bachelor's degree which admits to the sophomore class of the larger universities.

2. All scientific and professional schools authorized to confer an equivalent degree.

3. The Military Academy of West Point and the Naval Academy of Annapolis.

WILFRED HAROLD MUNRO, *Brown University*.

BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER,* *University of California*.

JAMES FURMAN KEMP, *Columbia University*.

LOUIS MUNROE DENNIS, *Cornell University*.

IRA NELSON HOLLIS, *Harvard University*.

GEORGE STUART PATTERSON, *University of Pennsylvania*.

HENRY BURCHARD FINE, *Princeton University*.

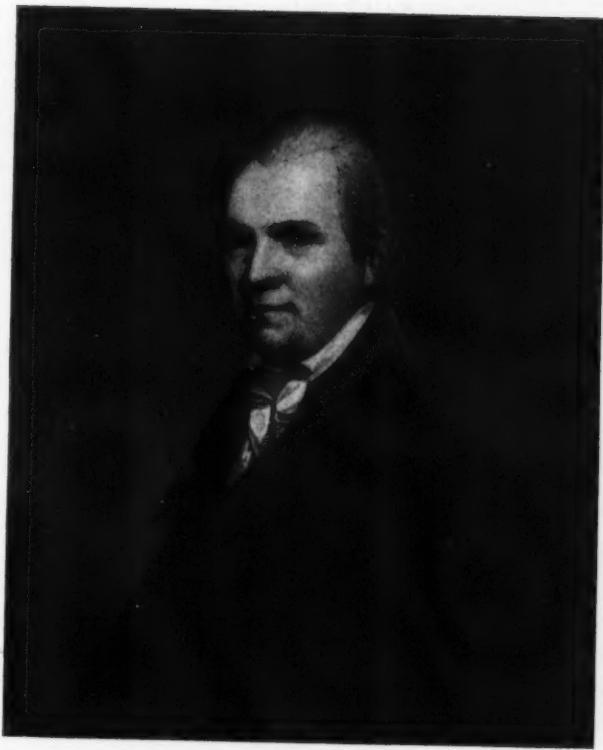
* President Wheeler took part in the first meetings of the conference as the representative of Cornell. His name is added at his own request.

JOHN M. MASON, S.T.D.

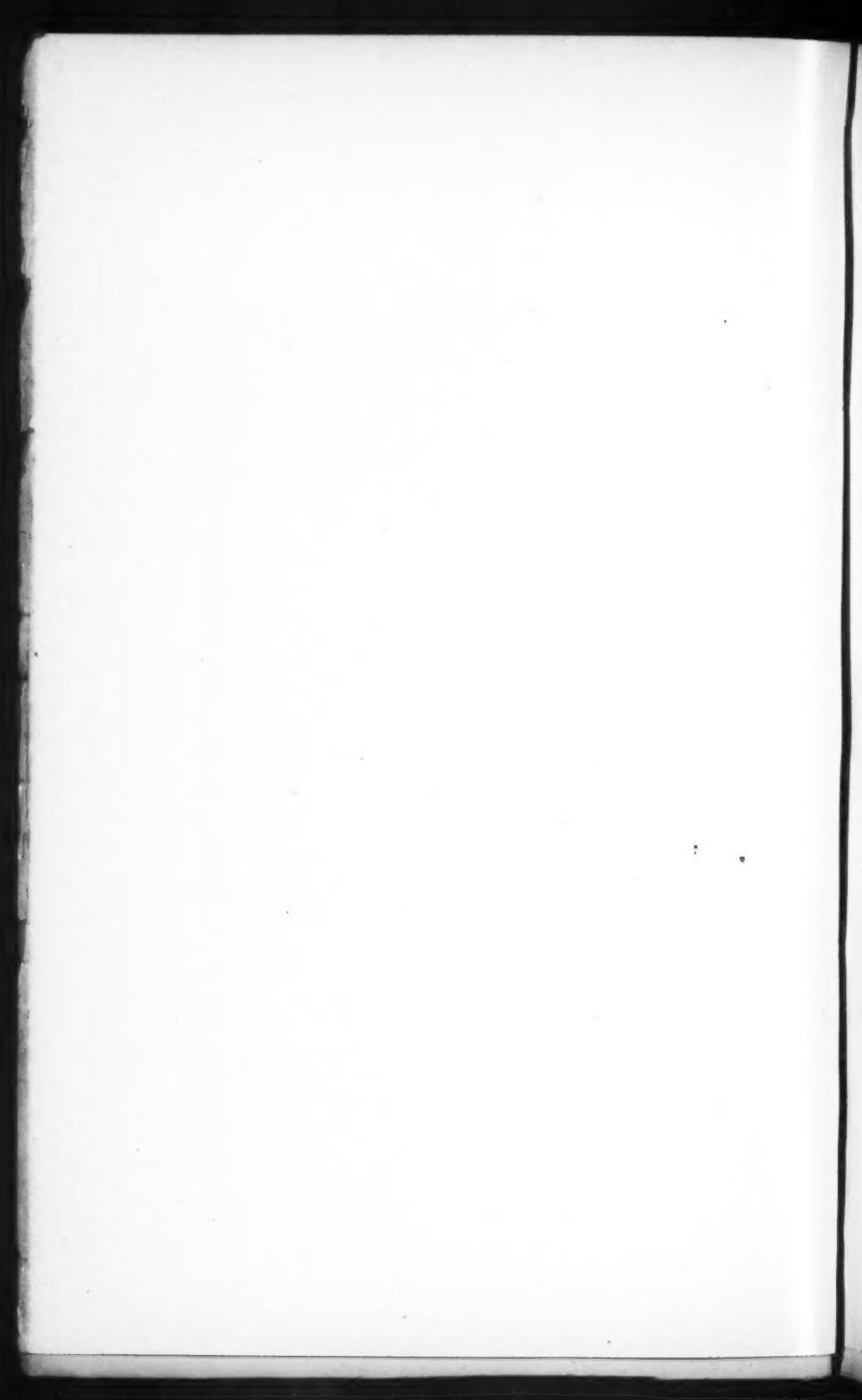
PROVOST OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 1811-1816

THE Rev. Dr. John M. Mason was Provost of the College during the five years from 1811 to 1816. This office was a new one in the history of the college. It was created that he might fill it, and when he resigned it was abolished. He would have been chosen president, except for a serious and apparently insurmountable obstacle. In 1755 the corporation of Trinity Church in New York granted to the college a valuable property, on condition that "the president forever for the time being shall be a member of and in communion with the Church of England." Dr. Mason was a member of the Presbyterian Church known as the Associate Reformed. It was, however, deemed very desirable, if not necessary, for the best interests of the college in its then condition to place him at its head, if a way could be devised to accomplish this without putting the property of the institution in jeopardy. After much and earnest deliberation, the trustees accepted the proposition of the Rev. Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Hobart, seconded by the Hon. Rufus King and the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, to meet the condition of the grant from Trinity Church by seeking a president from the Episcopal Church and then create the office of provost. In accordance with this arrangement, the Rev. Wm. Harris was elected president and the Rev. Dr. Mason provost, both by a unanimous vote. To those officers jointly the general administration of the college was committed; and it was understood that the president would conduct the religious exercises of the college, and the provost give instruction to the senior class in the classics and deliver a course of lectures on the evidences of Christianity.

The distinction thus conferred upon Dr. Mason was most worthily bestowed. From his youth up it would seem



JOHN M. MASON, S.T.D.
PROVOST, 1811-1816



that he had been preparing to discharge the duties of his position with great advantage to the college and with great credit to himself. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Mason, the first pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church of New York, a corporate member of the board of trustees of the college, continuing in office till 1788. He was a scholar of renown. When, at the age of twenty-four, he was invited to New York, he was professor of moral philosophy and logic in the theological seminary of his church at Abernethy, Scotland, where he delivered his lectures in Latin, with which language he was so familiar that he used it in conversation and composition with a facility equal to that with which he employed his native tongue. No man in New York commanded greater respect or warmer affection for his ability, attainments and character. Upon him devolved the early education of his son. It was thorough, wise and complete. No weakness of affection was ever allowed to interfere with the object in view. On one occasion, the son, Greek book in hand, entered the father's study with the complaint, "I have worked for hours to find the root of this word." "It is difficult," the father replied, "but it is in your power. Go to your room and, if needs be, work hours longer till you succeed." As able a teacher could not have been found and probably no more diligent and apt a scholar.

At this period of his life the future provost laid the foundation of the thorough scholarship and of those habits of intellectual discipline for which he was subsequently so distinguished. In 1787 he entered Columbia College and was graduated in 1789. The Rev. Dr. Inglis, then a professor, subsequently Bishop of Nova Scotia, wrote of him in a letter to Dr. David Hosack, that "Mr. Mason displayed talents of a high order and attainments in learning which would have secured for him the first honors of any university in Great Britain." After graduating he began the study of theology, under the superintendence of his

father, and in 1791 he went to Scotland to complete his preparations for the ministry, in the University of Edinburgh. Here also he greatly distinguished himself by his studious habits, his attainments and great force of character. The death of his father in 1792 obliged him to return to New York. He was at once licensed to preach and invited to take his father's pulpit, and the impression produced was so great that as soon as possible he was ordained and installed pastor of the church in which he was brought up.

In the ministry of New York at this time there were not a few men distinguished for learning and eloquence. But it was not long before it was admitted that Mr. Mason had no superior in the pulpit. At the death of Washington he was called by the common voice of the city to pronounce the oration on the day of public commemoration. Afterwards he performed the same service in memory of Hamilton. Both of these orations are masterpieces. In 1795, at twenty-five years of age, he was elected a trustee of Columbia College. The records of the board show his great ability and efficiency in this trust. Soon he became a leader in the counsels of the board, especially in all matters that had to do with elevating the educational standard of the institution. His efforts in this direction were unremitting and urgent to the utmost degree of his almost matchless ability. He was the author of a most comprehensive and eloquent report on this and associated subjects, which was published and re-published by the trustees and which laid the foundation for the measures by which Columbia rose to her eminence, especially in the department of classical literature. As trustee Dr. Mason held back his hand from nothing that promised for his Alma Mater. His zeal knew no bounds and his ability was equal to his enthusiasm. It is not surprising, therefore, that in an association of gentlemen of the finest character, one so capable, so noble in disposition and aim,

gifted with power of speech so eloquent and persuasive, found so general an appreciation that he may have been thought by some to have ruled alone.

Not only by his educational advantages and his intimate relations to the college itself did Dr. Mason prepare for the provostship. In another most important and kindred sphere he gathered a practical experience in administration and instruction. As he knew so well the advantages of a thorough theological education, he was most desirous to secure for the young men devoted to the ministry the best opportunities to prepare for their life work. Accordingly he proposed to the synod of his church to organize a theological seminary. His proposition was adopted, and Dr. Mason was appointed the professor. Of this institution he was the life and soul, discharging the duties of his office with supreme success for many years from 1801. He was a great teacher because of the fulness and extensiveness of his knowledge, and his rare power to communicate it, but more because he knew so well how to call out from his students their own best gifts, so that what they acquired they made their own. The young men gathered about him were not related to him merely as scholars. They were his companions, his dear friends, his beloved sons, whom he bore upon his heart of hearts in deep affection. In return they admired and loved him passionately, almost to worship.

What was said of him by one, when he had himself become a man of fame, all said: "Rarely has there been such a combination of transcendent intellect, profound erudition, large and loving heart, impressive presence and courtly manners as met in Dr. Mason."

In this seminary friendships of the tenderest and most endearing character were formed. In their latest hours Dr. Mason's students loved one another with a mighty love and kindled always into a fervent glow in the memory of the years they passed under the instruction of their peerless and beloved preceptor.

This was the man, arrived at the zenith of his physical and intellectual strength, and clothed in the panoply of spiritual grace, their own associate for sixteen years, whom the trustees of the college called to the newly created office of provost.

He accepted their election, and with his wonted alacrity and zeal added the duties of the office to the many heavy ones he was already discharging. At once there was a revival of interest in the college on the part of the public. Students in increased numbers were added to the classes, and an unusual vigor was imparted to all the work of the institution. The records of the board show how earnest and resolute the provost was in having the college live up to the high standard of instruction and attainment for which he had pleaded so earnestly and so effectively. And he was as determined in the administration of discipline. His own lofty spirit pervaded the college. Shiftlessness in conduct or work was rebuked and punished to its extinction, while every encouragement was given to the student who gave himself to the conscientious discharge of his duties. As in the theological seminary, so in the college, admiration for the provost and delight in his instructions created a tender affection for him on the part of the students, to which at the time, and ever onward throughout their lives, they rejoiced to give expression, as they told of their profound obligations to him as their matchless teacher and faithful friend.

Dr. Mason's service in the class room was of preëminent excellence. Said Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Eastburn:

They who passed under his immediate instruction could never cease to remember the taste, the critical acumen, the amazing vigor and originality of mind, with which he illustrated the pages of Horace and Longinus.

Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck, in his address in 1830 before the literary societies of the college, said in general terms of him as provost:

He applied the principles which he laid down with admirable force and precision in that masterly report to the Trustees of the college which formed the basis of their system of academic instruction. Thus it was that he labored, not to teach the mere knowledge of words, or the mere knowledge of things, but to teach his pupils to get knowledge for themselves, by eliciting their faculties and forming them to the habit of thinking.

The provostship of Dr. Mason was distinguished by an event most interesting, not because of any immediate results, but for the very great influence it has exerted upon the college in these latter years. In 1814 he prepared a memorial and petition to the legislature of New York, in behalf of the trustees, asking for assistance in sustaining and enlarging the institution. This paper was presented to the legislature; but for weeks it lingered in that body, and as the time drew near for adjournment, its request was in imminent danger of being disregarded. In these circumstances Dr. Mason deemed it his duty to visit Albany and take personal charge of the petition. This he did, and by his unwearied efforts, and earnest and eloquent presentations, he obtained a grant of money and also the gift of Hosack's Botanical Garden, then described as located near New York. It was the property on Fifth Ave., Fiftieth and adjoining streets, which later became very valuable and the basis of the present magnificent prosperity of Columbia College. Dr. Mason did not know that so great a future was to be the result of his effort, but he did have previsions of the assured greatness of New York, and often expressed them and rejoiced in the certainty that posterity would see the college for which he had labored so earnestly and which he loved so well the educational center and pride of his native city, grown to be the metropolis of the land.

But the strain of his many duties became too great even for him. He possessed a physical constitution of most remarkable strength. He had never been ill, and he seemed

to think that he could endure all things and shrunk from nothing that needed to be done. Thus, while he was provost of the college and its actual presiding officer, giving the instruction of which mention has been made, he was the professor of a theological seminary, teaching the whole range of theological and biblical learning. He was also the conductor of a religious periodical which he enriched with many most able dialectic articles, carrying on also a profound controversy with several able and distinguished opponents; and besides all this he was the pastor, without an assistant, of an immense congregation. The physical endurance of even his athletic frame was tasked to an extreme. He was obliged to seek relief. Under the pressure in 1816 he resigned his office in the college. Before this the threatenings of disease weakened him in his way and his energy had necessarily somewhat abated. In 1816, however, he was prostrated, and could do no otherwise than to take warning and lay down not only this charge, but for a season the seminary and the church also, in order by a prolonged absence in Europe to strive to recover health. By this visit he was greatly refreshed, and he entertained hopes of entire restoration. Returning in 1817, he resumed his labors in his church, and for a time discharged them with considerable comfort. It was not long, however, before the painful conviction was forced upon him that even to these he was unequal. Vain efforts were made to obtain an assistant for him, and other means were used by his devoted people for his relief. These also failed of their object, and in 1821 he was constrained to yield his charge. Previously to this he had received an urgent invitation to the presidency of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. This he now accepted, thinking that the labors of this position would not be more than he could perform, and hoping that a residence in the interior would be favorable to his health. It was not to be. His fame secured a most gratifying opening of the college. A large

number of choice young men from all parts of the country came together to be under his guidance and instruction and that of the very able faculty chosen by himself. But a severe personal injury and crushing domestic afflictions within little more than a year added their effect to the pressure of his infirmities, to convince him that his public work was done and that he must retire to private life.

He resigned the presidency in 1824, and at once returned to New York. "My morn was joyous, my noon was brilliant, but clouds and darkness rest upon the evening of my days," are his words as he summed up his life. In New York he passed the remnant of his days in the midst of his family and friends, gradually declining till his death on December 26, 1829, in the sixtieth year of his age. "The force of his mind killed him."

Dr. Mason was a truly great man. Of preëminent gifts of intellect, and as preëminent qualities of heart, with a majestic physical frame worthy of the mind and heart which animated it, he was such a man as rarely walks the earth. Of him Bishop Eastburn, whose relations with him were most intimate, wrote :

Who that heard him do not still see him, standing forth confessed, in the majesty of his person, in the power and clearness of his reasoning, in the alternate grandeur and tenderness of his appeals to the conscience and the heart, the prince of pulpit orator?

Mr. Gulian C. Verplanck wrote of him :

If scholarship at once extensive and profound; if the rare union of intimate acquaintance with books, and deep learning in the spirit and ways of men; if eloquence powerful, impressive, peculiar, original; if the strength of mind which masters others to his will, and sways opinion; if devotion and zeal for the best interests of mankind animating and directing that learning, sagacity and eloquence—if such endowments can add lustre or dignity to character, that praise is Mason's. . . . I commenced this record of our collegiate worthies with the name of Hamilton,

can I close it more appropriately or with more dignity than with that of Mason?

Dr. John W. Francis wrote of him as

This heroic divine and scholar of whom I never think without admiration of the vastness of intellectual power which God in his wisdom vouchsafes to some mortals.

Professor Silliman, Sr., of Yale, said of him :

It is impossible for me to convey any adequate idea of this extraordinary man. His mind appears to grow more and more powerful, and his eloquence more stirring and vivid. His command of the most impressive and appropriate language seems absolute and all that belongs to his masterly powers, both physical and intellectual, being at his ready command, he sways, persuades and convinces his audiences as if only a volition of his for that purpose was necessary.

Professor Olinthus Gregory, of the University of Edinburgh, wrote of him :

We have not a man among us who can cope with your Mason. All have wondered at the sublimity and earnestness of his address.

Columbia University must ever cherish the name of John M. Mason, as that of one of her most illustrious sons. Student, alumnus, trustee, provost—in each relation he was most faithful, withholding from her nothing of his great powers, whatever the cost to himself, if only he could do her good ; for, after all, unselfishness and magnanimity were his supreme characteristics.

JAS. H. MASON KNOX

THE LATE HENRY VILLARD

HENRY VILLARD, a staunch friend and an honored benefactor of Columbia University, died at his home at Dobb's Ferry, on November 12th. Mr. Villard's death marks the end of a career remarkable for its breadth and influence. His many and varied interests, through years of activity, touched widely the life of his day, and he has left an enduring impress upon important phases of national development and national prosperity. His career was in many ways unique, even in a country of infinite possibilities. It was a life of persistent endeavor, of an eager hand to execute and an active mind to suggest; but it was a life, too, of ideals, of imagination and of warmth of heart. Seldom has there been a man of affairs, as Mr. Villard in the broadest sense was, who has combined in such perfect proportions the practical and the ideal, for beyond most men the practical was with him often the ideal that he succeeded in clothing with reality. He was, beside this, preëminently a man of the time, of his own day and generation, whose significance he perceived broadly and understood accurately; and he was ever ready with his means and influence as a patriot to further public ends and as a philanthropist to promote the public good.

Henry Villard was born Heinrich Hilgard in Speyer, Rhenish Bavaria, on April 11, 1835. His first known ancestor, Johann Hilgard, a landowner, who died before 1626, was a member of the Reformed Church; and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth generations were represented by pastors. His grandfather had been Oberbürgermeister in Speyer. His father, Gustav Hilgard, ended a legal career as judge of the supreme court at Munich. His education was begun in the gymnasium of Zweibrücken, and continued in Phalsbourg and Speyer; but in October, 1853, he broke off his university studies and, in a spirit

of adventure, set out for the United States, intending to join the colony of his relatives who had migrated to Belleville, Illinois, in 1835. He was an only son, and the step was not approved by his father, whose opposition was, in fact, such that the boy—resolved, if he could not make a name for himself, not to unmake his own—borrowed the kindred appellation of a former schoolmate and became Henry Villard.

The winter of 1854–55 was spent upon the farm of an uncle, in Illinois, amid purely German surroundings, and here commenced his introduction to journalism, in contributions to the local press. In the following spring he began reading law, at Peoria and elsewhere; but on his removal to Chicago he engaged in newspaper correspondence, at first in German, then, as his mastery of English proceeded, in English. In this capacity he served Eastern papers by reporting the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates in the summer of 1858; and the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as legislative reporter at Indianapolis in the fall and at Springfield, Ill., in the winter. The same paper sent him, in the spring of 1859, to Colorado with reference to the newly discovered Pike's Peak gold-fields.

As a reporter, he attended in 1860 the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln; and in the ensuing campaign travelled through the West as a correspondent, finally in the employ of the New York *Herald*. For this paper he stationed himself at Springfield, sending daily reports till Lincoln began his journey eastward, in February, 1861, when he accompanied him as far as New York. Mr. Villard, who had laid the foundation of a wide acquaintance with public characters, now established himself in Washington, still as correspondent for journals East and West, till the outbreak of the civil war, when he took the field. He witnessed the first defeat of the Union army at Bull Run; reported Buell's western campaigns; brought to Washington the first authentic news of Burn-

side's disaster at Fredericksburg; was the only correspondent in Dupont's attack on Charleston in April, 1863, being on board the flagship *New Ironsides*; and, last of all, accompanied Grant in his terrible Wilderness campaign. In the meantime, with Horace White and Adams S. Hill, he had started in Washington a press bureau. When Mr. White became managing editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, in 1865, Mr. Villard was made the Eastern correspondent of that paper. In 1867 he reported the Paris Exposition for the same journal.

His active connection with railway interests began in April, 1874, when, after a stay of several years in Europe, he came back to America empowered to represent the interests of German bondholders in the matter of the default of payment of interest as a consequence of the panic of 1873. The connection thus begun continued with interruption until 1893, and forms the central episode, as it is in many ways the most significant part, of his career. It was a period at the same time picturesque and tragic—a time unquestionably of acute satisfactions, but also of terrible personal stress which would unfailingly have wrecked a weaker man. Fate led him to the remote West, and he was here in turn president, in 1875, of the Oregon Steamship Co., and in 1879, of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.; in 1880, the prime mover in the organization of the Oregon & Trans-Continental; in 1881, president of the Northern Pacific, which under his vigorous incentive was carried to successful completion in the summer of 1883.

The reverses that followed, in consequence of the general business depression that overtook the whole country in the autumn of 1883, involved the interests directed by Mr. Villard. In vain he strove to maintain them. They could not escape the general collapse; and he remained the heaviest loser, as he was the largest individual owner, of the properties. His health failing, he went to Germany, where new financial relations were presently formed that enabled him to repair his fortune.

It had been Mr. Villard's intention to bid good-bye to railroad management altogether, but in October, 1889, he yielded to the entreaties of his old associates and assumed the chairmanship of the Northern Pacific board of directors. The commercial panic of 1893 again dragged down the Northern Pacific and led to Mr. Villard's regaining the quiet life for which he longed.

In 1881, Mr. Villard purchased a controlling interest in the *Evening Post* and the *Nation*, which he continued to retain up to the time of his death.

Mr. Villard was a man whose sympathies were readily enlisted in any enterprise for the public good, and he frequently gave without waiting to be asked for purposes that appealed to him. His benefactions were distributed widely in Germany and America.

To the Oregon and Washington State universities, to Harvard, to Columbia, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Natural History Museum in Central Park, he was a munificent donor. While Washington was yet a territory, the legislature having failed to provide for its budding university, he bore all its expenses for two years, without ever being reimbursed. In Germany, his monuments are the buildings of the hospital and training-school at Speyer, the orphan asylum at Zweibrücken; endowments of the industrial museum at Kaiserslautern, of the great Red Cross Hospital at Munich and of the Children's Hospital at Berlin; foundations for scholarships in art schools, gymnasia and universities. It was through his efforts that the library and fellowship fund in commemoration of the seventieth birthday of his friend Carl Schurz was made up by citizens of New York and presented to this University.

Personally, Mr. Villard was a man of great dignity; but he was simple and unaffected in manner, and one of the kindest and most genial of men. Endowed with these qualities, he made firm and lasting friendships beyond the

lot of most men, and on both sides of the Atlantic he will be sincerely mourned. In his birthplace, Germany, which he frequently visited, he kept up an active interest and always maintained with it a close connection. His home at Dobb's Ferry, where he exercised an unbounded hospitality, had become a veritable place of pilgrimage for Germans in America, and no visitor of distinction failed to appear there as an honored guest. His sympathies, however, like his whole career, were inherently American, rather than German, and he was an American in the broadest and completest sense of the word. An article in the *Evening Post* which rehearses at length his career, and upon which this present notice has by permission drawn liberally for its statement of the facts of his life, after placing him "among the small number of German-Americans who have made a marked impress on our public life and policy" closed as follows:

It is not, however, as a German that Mr. Villard deserves to be, or will be, remembered. He was an American patriot, an American idealist, an American philanthropist. His place of birth, like his accumulated wealth, was accidental. While he must have a high place in any history of German immigration, such as that essayed by his friend Friedrich Kapp, the moral of his career lies not in adventure but in character. To heredity its due; to environment its due. We mourn to-day a man of the New World.

W. H. CARPENTER

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Much as it is to be regretted that the name of the donor of Earl Hall—Mr. William E. Dodge—has been made public, since it was contrary to his wishes and without the authority

of the Trustees, it is nevertheless a pleasure
Earl Hall to be able to convey to him publicly the thanks of both the students and officers of the University. His gift is one which will do much to develop the social life of the University and with it the personal qualities and characteristics which go to make student life a most beneficial influence. In a recent interview Mr. Dodge has somewhat amplified his statement of the purpose which he hopes the hall will accomplish.

Earl Hall is intended [said Mr. Dodge] to supply the need which is being felt more and more in all the great institutions of learning for something that will aid in the development of character, without doing so at the expense of physical or intellectual development. Undergraduates, as well as alumni and instructors, are coming to realize more and more that sound bodies and clear heads do not accomplish much in the world without good hearts as well.

All theological and formal religious features are to be entirely eliminated from the work of Earl Hall. It will be for the use of Catholics, Protestants and Hebrews alike, though belief or membership in any faith is not required. In the main, it will be a thoroughly appointed club-house, without the objectionable features of some such places.

Charge of the building has been given to the Young Men's Christian Association, acting under the direction of the University authorities. As I have already made clear, it will not be a Y. M. C. A. hall; but as that is a permanent organization and accustomed to somewhat similar work, I thought it would care for this building more efficiently than any newly created board.

A view of Earl Hall is printed as the frontispiece of this number of the QUARTERLY. The portico shown in the illustration will face toward the Library. The westerly front, on Broadway, will be approached by a flight of steps from the street. In order to make room for the building, a portion of West Hall will be removed. The buildings indicated in the sketch must all, with the exception of the Engineering Building, be accepted merely as suggestions of edifices which may or may not be erected. The interior arrangements of Earl Hall were described at some length in our September number.

The annual report of President Low, which is in press at this writing, gives the usual interesting summary of the year's history. It is a record of healthy growth and enlarged influence, in which every friend of Columbia has reason to take pride. Anything like an analysis of the bulky volume, which bristles with statistics and detailed information of all sorts, would be impossible here, and is the less necessary for the reason that the most of the topics discussed have already received attention from time to time in the *QUARTERLY*. The section upon "Educational Progress" is devoted to the new agreements with Barnard College and Teachers College, to the recent revision of requirements for admission and to the formation of an intercollegiate board of entrance examinations. Of this movement, for "the better articulation of the secondary schools and of the colleges," the President entertains high hopes. The need of dormitories is again emphasized and Dean Van Amringe's plea for an adequate College Hall is heartily supported. After commenting upon the various departmental reports appended to his own, President Low closes with these words:

A careful reading of this report will certainly reveal the fact that the University closes the last academic year of the century in a highly prosperous condition. Its numbers were never so large, its prestige was never greater. Its usefulness was never so far-reaching, nor so various in character. It approaches the opportunities and duties of a new century full of courage, full of aspiration and full of hope. Its business organization and its educational equipment both alike are thoroughly modern; and its teaching staff is strong, able and enthusiastic. Thankful for the past, it faces the future with a high determination to strive with all its power "for the advancement of the public good and the glory of Almighty God."

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the College, on October 1, a proposition to establish a fund for the erection of a College Hall was received with unanimous and hearty

College Hall approval, and an appropriation from the treasury of the Association was voted with which to commence the fund. The urgent and increasing need for a College Hall is recognized by all who are in any way connected with the University or familiar with its work. In his last annual report President Low referred to a suitable building for the College as one of our greatest needs, and he places the cost of such a struc-

ture at approximately \$400,000. To secure this sum, we must perforce depend largely upon the influence which our alumni can exert upon the rich men of New York. There is a special reason why we must endeavor to secure this building as a gift from one or more individuals, rather than by general subscription; for the alumni as a body have undertaken to contribute a fund of \$250,000 for Memorial Hall, and of this only \$100,000 has thus far been assured. The Association has nevertheless done well to take the initiative in raising money for College Hall, and it will do still better if it will keep the subject so persistently before the public as to insure such widespread attention as will eventually bring it to the notice of the fortunate donor. We use the word "fortunate" advisedly, for the opportunity is seldom offered of conferring so great a benefit and, at the same time, of securing such a happy immortality as is now presented to the prospective giver of College Hall. We note with satisfaction that the Trustees have already taken the initiative, by authorizing the appropriate committee to select a site and prepare plans.

The report of the committee appointed at the conference on intercollegiate athletics, which met at Brown University in 1898, is another illustration of the great advantages to be derived from

Intercolligate Athletics intelligent coöperation on the part of educational institutions. Next in importance to a high standard of athletics is a uniformity of standard, and the committee referred to has rendered a most valuable service in collating the rules now generally in force in the several universities in such form as practically to insure their adoption by one and all, as the tests and restrictions governing all intercollegiate contests. It is unnecessary to quote from the report, as it is printed at length elsewhere. No one can read it without being impressed by its fairness and common sense, and also by the earnestness of the committee's purpose to encourage all that is good in athletic sports. That the rules proposed by the committee were generally approved by all university alumni was at once made evident by the comments of the press when the report was published, and it seems to be scarcely less certain that the great body of undergraduates is prepared to give it adherence.

We may congratulate ourselves that this result has already been attained at Columbia and that the rules adopted by the Faculty Committee on Athletics in December, 1899, which are substantially the same as those now proposed by the intercollegiate committee, have proved so effectual and, at the same time, so generally satisfactory during the present football season.

Some two years ago the authorities of Columbia decided to make a change in the method of awarding scholarships so as to give them more the character of honors and less that of

Scholarships and Honors eleemosynary grants. The new system has now been in operation for a year, and it is gratifying to learn from the report of Dean Van Amringe that, so far as experience justifies an opinion, the change appears to have been a step in the right direction. In explaining the reasons for the action taken, the Dean remarks that—

Exemption from fees to presumably needy students who apply for it is open to serious objection on many accounts: it is likely to be abused; it tends to belittle the worth of the education obtained; it fosters a spirit of dependence in the beneficiary, and so operates to diminish his self-respect, and, in a sense, "pauperizes the intellectual classes."

After describing in some detail the new method of awarding the seventy-two scholarships which the College has at its disposal, the Dean makes the following comment:

Administered in this way, the scholarships, except in a few instances where they are bestowed on account of some special claim other than high academic standing, are intended to be, and are regarded as, honors. The same amount of assistance as before is rendered to the student body, but it is so distributed as to encourage high standing in scholarship, which was not the case with the granting of free tuition.

Last year more than thirty, and this year more than forty, students from other institutions have been admitted to Columbia College on advanced standing. The courses of study at Ameri-

Migration of Undergraduates can colleges are so diverse in character that difficulties are frequently thrown in the way of undergraduates wishing to transfer from one college to another, and the result has been that migration has been largely

confined to the graduate body. The Columbia Committee on Admissions has taken a more liberal attitude toward such students. While insisting punctiliously on its own standards and on certain essential courses prescribed for a degree, it has adopted the policy of admitting suitable candidates from all other colleges in good standing to a status as nearly identical as possible with that which they had at the colleges from which they came. The result has been that Columbia has recently been receiving considerable accessions from such sources to her sophomore, junior and senior classes. These students come from various parts of the country—not merely from neighboring institutions—and are very frequently men of more than ordinary ambition and attainments. It is apparent that a college like Columbia, which is an integral part of a large university, has special inducements to offer to students, both undergraduates and graduates, who are "migrating" from isolated colleges; and it may well be that we shall see the number of such students who come to us increasing year by year.

In view of the movement to establish a School of Commerce at Columbia, some significance attaches to the recently published statistics of the School of Commerce at the University of Wisconsin.

Broadening of Opportunity school. Of the 84 students enrolled in that university; and of the 65 it is said that 26 would not have entered any university, had not this school been established, while none of the others would have taken a regular classical course. Apparently the new commercial course in no way infringes upon the field of the college, but rather enables some students to get a training which they believe to be better adapted to their needs than that offered elsewhere in the university, and opens to others the opportunity to get training of the university grade which otherwise they would have lacked. In either case the new school meets the needs of a body of students so large as to demand consideration; and what is true of Wisconsin is likely to be even more true of this commercial center.

If there be any relation between the growth of a department and the importance of the need which it attempts to meet, the friends of some departments of the University will feel much satisfaction

with the Registrar's statistics of registration,

Needs and Numbers as published on the last page of this number.

The Law School shows an increase in numbers of 13 per cent.; the Schools of Applied Science, 18 per cent.; Barnard College, 31 per cent.; and Teachers College, 41 per cent. Whatever may be the cause of these remarkable gains, this extension of the influence of the University is a fact of much importance.

The total "University influence"—that is, the total number of persons directly concerned, as officers and students, in the educational work of Columbia—on November 7th, was 4,732, as compared with 4,149 on the same date last year. Of the gain of 583, the summer session contributed 417; but the growth in other departments of 166 is flattering evidence of the position which Columbia is maintaining in the educational world.

The history of the Columbia University Press, since its establishment in 1893, is proof that, even with its as yet very limited resources, it is and has been of marked service, both to the Uni-

Columbia University versity and to the cause of sound scholarship.

Press

A generous gift of \$10,000 furnished the only endowment which the Press has; yet during the period ending April 30, 1900, the Press published nineteen different works and became sponsor for a number of periodicals as well. Of the nineteen books published, one is in the field of classical philology, three in public law, three in economics, three in biology, two in biography, two in history, one in oriental literature, and four in literature and literary criticism. Of these volumes two were published in 1895, four in 1896, one in 1897, one in 1898, five in 1899 and six in 1900. The total sales of these volumes during the past year, many of them being technical works on highly specialized topics, were 2,516. A very attractive descriptive catalogue of the publications of the Press has recently appeared, and a large edition of it is being widely distributed.

The University Press bookstore—now in West Hall, but soon to be transferred to more commodious quarters in University Hall

—has proved a great boon to officers and students, and is doing a business of about \$35,000 annually.

It is the hope of the trustees of the Press that officers of the University will look more and more to it as the best medium for bringing out their books, and that it will continue to grow into one of the main instruments of Columbia's usefulness.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the University Press, held November 13, 1900, the following gentlemen were elected editors of the UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY for the year 1900-1901:

New Editors of
the Quarterly from the College, Professor G. R. Carpenter;
Professor A. D. F. Hamlin; from the Faculty of Law, Professor G. W. Kirchwey; from the Faculty of Medicine, Professor F. S. Lee; from the Faculty of Philosophy, Professor Calvin Thomas; from the Faculty of Political Science, Professor W. A. Dunning; from the Faculty of Pure Science, Professor R. S. Woodward; from Teachers College, Professor J. E. Russell; from Barnard College, Professor W. P. Trent; from the University Press, John B. Pine, Esq.; from the Library, Dr. J. H. Canfield. Professor Thomas was reelected managing editor.

THE UNIVERSITY

It is expected that a lecture by M. Coquelin, the distinguished French actor, will be given before the University on the afternoon of Friday, December 21st. The subject chosen by M. Coquelin, after conference with Professor Brander Matthews, is the Don Juan of Molière. The lecture will be given in the French language in the gymnasium.

* * *

A proof-reader's error in the last number of the QUARTERLY, to which our attention has been called by Professor Jackson, requires correction. It occurs in the statistical table on page 372, where the total number of successful candidates for the degree of A.M., at the last commencement, is correctly given as 82, though the numbers above foot up only 81. The missing 1 should be credited to the department of Indo-Iranian Languages.

We note with pleasure, as a fact of interest to scientific workers, that the American Association for the Advancement of Science decided at its last meeting to send *Science* to its members, about 1,900 in number. It was the unanimous opinion of the council that this plan will be of advantage to the association; while it will add to the influence of our leading scientific journal—which, it will be remembered, is edited at this University.

* * *

The following letter from Professor Röntgen has been received by the President of the University :

MÜNCHEN, 3 Octob. 1900.

An den Präsidenten der Columbia-University, New York;

HERRN SETH LOW LL.D., New York:

Hochgeehrter Herr Präsident!

Gestern erhielt ich von dem Secretär unserer Universität die mir verliehene Barnard-Medaille und Ihr sehr geehrtes Schreiben vom 13 Juni 1. J.—Durch die Verleihung dieser Medaille von Seiten eines so hochangesehenen wissenschaftlichen Institutes wie die Columbia-University, die dabei in Übereinstimmung mit der New York Academy of Sciences handelte, ist meinen Arbeiten über X-Strahlen eine Anerkennung zu Theil geworden, die sie zwar meines Erachtens nicht in dem hohen Masse verdienten, die mich aber doch sehr gefreut hat, und die mir zu weiterem Streben ein Sporn sein wird. Ich gestatte mir, Herr Präsident, Sie zu ersuchen, der Columbia-University meinen wärmsten Dank übermitteln zu wollen.

Mit dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung verbleibe ich
Ganz ergebenst,

DR. W. C. RÖNTGEN.

* * *

The services of the late Max Müller were commemorated in a very interesting manner at Columbia University on the 7th of November. On the initiative of the departments of Indo-Iranian Languages, Semitic Languages and Philosophy, a meeting was called in Schermerhorn Hall for the purpose of paying a formal tribute to the memory of a man whom all the world recognizes as one of the great scholars of the century. A large audience, of students and others, responded to the invitations which had been sent out. President Low presided. In front of him were arranged in a long row the numerous volumes which represent Müller's life-work. The programme consisted of ten short

addresses by as many different scholars, who spoke feelingly of the deceased Orientalist from their several points of view. The speakers were Professors Jackson, Gottheil, Butler, Price, Thomas and Cohn, of Columbia; Professors McLouth and Sihler, of the University of New York; Dr. Engelsman, of the College of the City of New York, and Swami Abhedananda, of India.

* * *

A report of the Faculty Committee on Athletics has been prepared by Dr. Savage, its Secretary, covering the year 1899-1900, and containing a complete summary of the athletic events of the year, with the names and schools of all competitors and the record of all events. This is the first time that such a report has been compiled, and we regret that the space of the QUARTERLY does not permit it to be printed in full; but, as it contains the records of over four hundred individuals, we are obliged to summarize. The report shows that representatives of the University have participated in eighty games, races or meets with representatives of other universities or of athletic associations, in addition to twenty-two contests in which the freshmen have been engaged and twelve home meets. The success of our representatives was most conspicuous in the gymnastic contests, in which they defeated Yale in a dual meet, by a score of 36 to 18, and won in the intercollegiate meet, by a score of 26 against Yale, 17; Harvard, 6; New York University, 3; Princeton and Haverford, each 1; and Cornell and University of Pennsylvania, each 0. The result of the strength tests was also very satisfactory, especially as indicating the increased and more systematic use of the gymnasium. This is stated in the report as follows:

In the annual comparison of the lists of the fifty strongest men of those institutions whose physical directors are members of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors, the result this year was:

Columbia,	1st	59,489.4	points.
Harvard,	2d	53,676.0	"
Minnesota,	3d	53,489.3	"
Amherst,	4th	49,953.5	"
Wesleyan,	5th	44,116.5	"

Another interesting feature of the report is the following summary of the number of candidates for teams:

Team.	College.	Ap. Sci.	Law.	Med.	Pol. Sci.	Philos.
Football	10	13	5	1	7	
Track	46	46	10	4	3	
Lacrosse	10	13	3	4		
Cycle	12	12	4	1		
Baseball	8	10	6			
Crew	21	11	2			
Hockey	12	7		1	1	
Gymnastic	8	7	4			
Fencing	1		1			I
Swimming	4	4			I	
Golf	8	2	2			
Tennis	2	2	2			
Freshmen :						
Baseball	12	3	1			
Basketball	6					
Lacrosse	1	15		I		
Crew	22	24				
Total	183	169	40	12	12	I

This makes a grand total of 417 candidates in all branches of athletic sport. The report is a valuable contribution and is strongly in furtherance of the policy of the University to encourage athletics within all reasonable limits.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS

Chapel.—University chapel services are held in room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, at 9:10 each morning, in charge of the Chaplain, Dr. George R. Van De Water, of St. Andrew's Church. In addition to the regular addresses by the Chaplain, frequent addresses are delivered by members of faculties. The officers who have spoken, or will speak, during the first half of the current academic year are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| October 1, President LOW. | November 28, Dean RUSSELL. |
| October 10, Dean VAN AMRINGE. | December 5, Professor REES. |
| October 24, Dean BUTLER. | December 19, Professor GIDDINGS. |
| November 7, Librarian CANFIELD. | January 9, Professor BURR. |
| November 21, Dean HUTTON. | January 23, Professor TRENT. |

Attendance at chapel is voluntary, and the services are, therefore, without that perfunctoriness which often marks compulsory exercises. We can recommend no better way of beginning the day's work.

G. R. V.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Five delegates represented Columbia at the summer conference held at Northfield in July. Several alumni of the University were present and took an active interest in the proceedings of the conference and the work of the Columbia delegation.

The most important feature of the work of the Association this year is the increased activity in Bible study. Three classes have been formed, two studying the Life of Christ and one the Acts and Epistles. About thirty-five men have registered for the courses, which are those prepared by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. The intention is to add new courses year by year, until a progressive system continuing through the four years of the college course has been established. The teachers this year are: Mr. W. H. Heck, fellow in English; Mr. W. M. Nesbit, 1902 C., and Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr., Yale, '98, secretary of the Students' Club.

Next to Bible study, the greatest effort centers on the weekly meetings. The first of these was a reception to new students, at which nearly a hundred men were present. On October 25th, Dr. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary delivered an address on "The Joy and Reasonableness of the Service of God in University Life." Eighty men attended. President Low presided. It is the intention of the association to hold other meetings of a similar character from time to time. Speakers who have been definitely secured are Mr. Francis W. Halsey, of the New York *Times*, who will speak January 17th, on "Religion in Journalism," and Dr. Walter L. Hervey, who will speak March 28th, on "The Religious Side of Teaching as a Life-Work."

The membership of the Association is constantly increasing, thirty-one new members having been taken in at the first business meeting of the year.

A. B.

THE LIBRARY

There is a growing feeling among all interested parties, that the creation of so-called "departmental libraries" in science divisions has been a mistake. As far as possible, all books should be housed in the main library and made as accessible

as possible. The hours during which books are accessible when in a department library are necessarily limited, and evening work is practically impossible. This last condition is an especial hardship for those whose duties necessarily confine them to the lecture room and laboratory during the greater part of the day.

At present the drift of sentiment seems about as follows: The University should supply the head of each department, for his own use and the use of his assistants, with such books as he cannot be expected to procure for himself. It should also supply each laboratory with those books which are in such constant use during investigation or experimentation as to be needed within easy reach and on the shortest notice. For the rest, the science work should have a set of seminar rooms in the Library, precisely as various departments or divisions now have them, in rooms 301 and 306.

This latter, however, is impossible, because such a large part of the Library is used for lecture-room purposes, pending the erection of new buildings. But a start has just been made and the experiment is regarded with great interest. The room once occupied and known as the Chemical Library, has been converted into a science seminar room, for the workers in chemistry, physics, metallurgy and electrical engineering. It will be open day and evening, under proper custodians. All periodicals touching the work of the departments will be found there, and as many of the important authorities and texts as can be shelved. It will be the beginning of the "greater things" possible when University Hall is completed, and College Hall and the Law School building have been erected and occupied. It is a makeshift and an experiment, but it is a decided improvement.

Superintendent Goetze finds that the cement floor of the reading room is not yet entirely dry, and therefore he will not re-lay the sound-proof covering till the Christmas holidays. Meanwhile there seems no remedy for the noise made by shifting the chairs, except to move them as little and as carefully as possible. The comfort of all in this matter places upon all a burden in the way of thoughtfulness and caretaking.

The publication committee, charged with publishing a catalogue or finding-list of the titles on education now available in this library, hopes to begin sending copy to the printer by Dec.

1st. The finding-list will make a very gratifying showing of the opportunities and facilities of Columbia for investigation and research in the field of education. It is thought that the list will include not less than six thousand titles. Some of the complete series or sets are extremely rare.

THE COLLEGE

At the first meeting of the College Faculty, held October 26th, the committee on admissions presented a report from which we make the following extracts:

The total number of candidates admitted to the freshman class this year is 112, against 107 last year and 141 in 1898; the total number of candidates admitted to advanced standing this year is 42, against 33 last year and 17 in 1898; the total number of candidates admitted as special students this year is 35, against 32 last year and 29 in 1898. It will be observed that the number of candidates admitted to advanced standing indicates a continued growth in the number of students who are attracted from other institutions by the advantages which the Columbia College curriculum now offers.

In connection with the admission of special students the committee has attempted to enforce such standards as would secure students who were sufficiently well prepared, and sufficiently mature, to reflect credit upon the college and pursue successfully work beyond the grade of that included in the requirements for admission. Of the 35 special students admitted, 11 came from other colleges. Among the 35 are 5 who have been admitted to pursue courses in music only. These belong to a class of students who have hitherto been permitted to register under the Faculty of Philosophy, notwithstanding the lack of a bachelor's degree. The committee recommended that they be classified by themselves in the list of College students.

In view of recent changes in the requirements for admission, it is of interest to know that four students have been admitted to the freshman class without Latin. As eleven students of the college are attending the beginners' course in Latin, it appears that a majority do not belong to the class for which the course

was originally intended. This state of affairs is explained by the fact that a considerable number of special students who have never studied Latin are now availing themselves of the opportunity that has been unexpectedly offered to begin Latin in college and thus qualify for the degree of A.B. In addition to these, three students who were pursuing at other colleges courses involving no Latin have transferred to Columbia College, with the intention of studying Latin and qualifying for the Columbia degree of A.B.

The entrance examinations were this year held for the first time in the gymnasium, which was fitted up as an examination hall. The organization of the examinations was more complete and their conduct more orderly than ever before. The September examinations began on Monday, the 24th; and by the following Saturday morning the reports had been delivered to the committee, the committee had passed upon the results of the examinations and a list of 110 candidates admitted to the freshman class had been posted.

At the close of its report the committee referred to the very serious evils entailed by the hazing of candidates for admission during the intervals of the examinations. They recommended that steps be taken to prevent a recurrence of this abuse.

The following table shows the total registration in the College at the end of the last academic year and also the registration of the current year on November 1st:

	1899-1900	Nov. 1, 1900
Seniors	93	88
Juniors	86	99
Sophomores	112	95
Freshmen	119	124
Special students	55	58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	465	464

As there were 443 students in the College, on November 1, 1899, the registration for the current year shows a gain of 21.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the College students :

	1897-98	'98-'99	'99-'00	'00-'01
Number of states represented	16	20	24	24
Foreign countries	1	1	3	1
Attendance outside the City of New York	111	128	144	163

The number of students admitted by transfer from other colleges appears also to be on the increase:

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Nov. 1, 1900
Freshman Class	3	3	7	5	3	1
Sophomore Class	7	3	5	7	6	14
Junior Class	4	3	3	8	13	15
Senior Class	6	2	4	1	9	12
Special Students				1		11
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20	11	19	22	31	53

THE SUMMER COURSES IN PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Geodesy.—The geodetic field party for 1900 included twenty-seven persons. The usual survey was made at Osterville, Mass., the work being in charge of Professor Harold Jacoby, assisted by Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell, of the astronomical department, Dr. W. C. Kretz, J. R. Wemlinger, C.E. and L. LeCount, C.E. The most important improvement over the operations of former years was made in the base-measuring department. A very level 100-meter base was first measured with the bar-apparatus a number of times. The ends of this base were monumented with stone piers laid in cement, and provided with brass plugs of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey pattern. This 100-meter base was used as a standard for determining the exact length of a 100-meter steel tape, with which the usual base of the Summer School on Dead Neck was measured. The base-measuring operations of the students have been brought by the above changes into accord with the best modern practice.

The other observations carried out by the students included the determination of time and latitude with the sextant, from both sun and star observations, time with the astronomical transit instrument, electric chronograph and break-circuit chronometer, triangulation with microscope theodolites, barometric hypsometry, and a determination of the astronomical azimuth of a direction by observations of the elongation of Polaris.

The professor in charge of this course desires to direct particular attention to the question of providing an adequate supply of instruments. It should never be forgotten that the degree of wear to which our apparatus is liable depends always on the

most careless students, never upon the careful ones. A neglectful man, doing his work in a perfunctory way,—and there is such a man in every class,—does an indefinable something to a delicate instrument; and this something leaves the instrument less efficient than it was before. In a word, student use subjects instruments to unusually severe wear; so that the gradual deterioration of our stock of apparatus is accelerated.

The progress of science is another, and a more legitimate cause of deterioration. New improvements in geodetic instruments are being made constantly, and such improvements should be at once incorporated in our geodesy course.

It is extremely easy to point out the remedy for such a state of affairs. A small additional annual appropriation would allow one new instrument of importance, such as a theodolite, to be purchased each year; and the corresponding instrument that had become the most decrepit among the venerable ones in our collection could then be retired to a well-earned repose.

H. J.

Geology.—Two sessions of the summer course in geology were held during the past vacation. Every year a number of students enter the School of Mines who have already had experience in the actual operation of mining enterprises. They have been excused, therefore, from the regular summer course in mining, in connection with which the summer course in geology is annually held. Inasmuch as it would require oftentimes a long journey to the West in order to do the required work of the latter course, arrangements have been perfected whereby this class of students perform the field work in the East. Last June, at the close of examinations, Professor Kemp took charge of a squad of ten, making Peekskill their headquarters. The party worked together the first day and were instructed in the methods of observing and recording geological phenomena. On the subsequent days the men worked in pairs, two or three square miles of area being assigned to each pair. The students were required to map this limited area in detail and were furnished with topographical maps, as the basis upon which to work. The country just south of Peekskill consists of a series of eruptive rocks, which are known among geologists as the Cortland series. A considerable variety of different kinds is available and the re-

lations of the igneous rocks to the older ones through which they have been intruded supply many instructive phenomena. After several days spent in this way, the party moved to Rondout, where Mr. van Ingen and Dr. Julien took charge of it. In the region of Rondout, sedimentary rocks have been faulted and folded in a very striking manner. The exposures are excellent, especially along the railway tracks and in the old cement mines. The class passed a week in studying them. It is required by the department that a report, illustrated by maps and drawings, should be presented in completing the work of the summer course. Two reports have already been received, and are very gratifying to the officers.

In July, a second session was held in Colorado, for the benefit of those students who took part in the summer course of practical mining which was in session this year at Cripple Creek. The geological work was placed under the charge of Dr. Arthur Hollick, who established his headquarters at Canyon City. The class, either as a whole or in pairs, made geological sections of the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. Near Canyon City the early sediments rest against the ancient granites of the Rocky Mountains and present extremely interesting exposures. A trip was also made to the coal mines near Canyon City and another into the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas. No reports based upon this work have yet been received, but it seemed to Dr. Hollick that the session was very profitably spent.

J. F. K.

Mining.—The summer course in mining, in charge of Adjunct Professor Peele and Mr. Hooper, assisted by Mr. Chas. H. Fulton, was given in the gold mines of the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. A little more than three weeks were spent in the Vindicator and Lillie mines, the workings of which are connected underground. The mine surveying, lasting one week, was done at the first mentioned property. Short visits were made afterwards to the Victor, Portland, Independence, Wild Horse and Granite Mines, where a variety of plant and work was seen. Several days were devoted also to the Gillett and the Economic Gold Extraction Company's chlorination mills. Through the kindness and liberality of the officers of the various properties visited, abundant opportunities were afforded for the

work of the class. The region, although of small superficial area, is interesting not only in its geology and mineralogy, but because of the richness of its ores and its importance as the most productive gold district existing at present in this country.

The class contained twenty-six students, including three who made independent trips to other mining regions,—twenty-three of the fourth year, one of the third year, and two graduates, respectively of Cornell and Princeton universities, who joined the class with the intention of entering the School of Mines in the fall.

R. P.

Chemistry.—This year the summer course in chemistry, under the direction of Professor Pellew, was organized with a great deal of care, and proved extremely successful. The schedule of the trips, giving the date, hour and place of meeting, with the name and a brief description of the locality to be visited, was posted a week before the time, thereby assisting the students to keep with the party day after day and also giving them an opportunity to read up about the works and processes in advance.

The work began on Monday, June 4th, with an all-day visit to the Briarcliff Farms in Westchester Co., not far from White Plains, where the party was hospitably entertained and given every facility for inspecting Mr. Law's famous herd of Jersey cattle and the admirable equipment of the farms for scientific milk culture. Dr. H. C. Sherman, instructor in food and milk analysis in the department of chemistry, was present to explain the workings of the milk laboratory, of which he had been some months in charge; and many of the students had the pleasure of meeting Mr. George D. Powell, the director of the new school of agriculture about to be started at the Briarcliff Manor, under Mr. Law's auspices.

On Tuesday, June 5th, the party spent the morning in Newark, N. J., inspecting the varnish works of Messrs. Devoe & Co. The superintendent very kindly took the students through every part of the works, explaining the processes to them and giving them numerous specimens of recent and fossil gums. In the afternoon, they reassembled at Elizabethport, where they visited the handsomely equipped new works of the Anatron Chemical Company, and studied in detail the manufacture of potassium and sodium bichromates from chrome iron ore.

The next day Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn—whose death, much to the regret of every one in the profession, has recently been announced—was kind enough to conduct the whole class through his famous factory of fine chemicals and drugs in Doughty S., Brooklyn, and to explain in detail his well-known processes for manufacturing and purifying ether and chloroform.

The afternoon was spent at the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Elder, entrance to this splendid establishment having been specially granted, as a rare favor, by Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer. Dr. F. G. Wiechmann, formerly instructor in the School of Chemistry, and for many years chemist to the American Sugar Refining Co., was kind enough to give the students an informal lecture on the process, and to show them through his laboratory, before sending the party through the refinery.

Thanks to the kindness of the officers of the American Chemical Company, the party spent June 7th at the Laurel Hill Chemical Works, Long Island City, studying the manufacture of sulphuric acid, sulphate of aluminium and alum, and also the smelting and electrolytic refining of copper. Mr. Herreschoff, the widely known superintendent of the works, spent nearly the whole day with the students, conducting them about and explaining the various steps to them.

On Friday, June 9th, the party went to Trenton, N. J., and spent a very interesting day inspecting one of the numerous factories of the Trenton Pottery Company; and on Saturday they all went to Newark, N. J., and inspected the beautiful modern mechanical malting house and brewery of Messrs. Ballantine & Co.

Monday, June 11th, was spent nearer home in visiting the water filtration plant at Mt. Vernon, N. Y. and, later in the day, the sewage purification works in the neighboring town of New Rochelle. On the way from the filter beds an opportunity was given to inspect carefully a new artificial ice-plant of the latest and most improved model, which was found very interesting.

The course ended the next day with a long and careful trip through the Oil Refinery Works in Long Island City, to which access was obtained, as a rare and unusual privilege, through the kindness of Mr. Paul Babcock, one of the officers of the Standard Oil Company.

This was the most successful summer course thus far held in the School of Chemistry. It was attended, not only by all the second- and third-year chemists, but also by several special students who felt sufficient interest in chemistry to ask for and obtain permission to join the class. The numbers accordingly varied from twenty-five to about thirty, but there were always present two or three officers of the department who were well acquainted with the processes, and so the students, who were very alert and keen for information, were not, at any time, at a loss for instruction and explanation. Before entering each works, a short talk was given by the officer in charge, explaining the process to be inspected; and at the end of the session, a special subject was assigned to each regular student, upon which he should write up his summer-work thesis, with drawings and diagrams, to be presented in the autumn.

C. E. P.

Metallurgy.—The summer course in metallurgy was held in two sections in 1900. The first section, for students in the courses in mining engineering and metallurgy, met in Victor, Colorado, on the 7th of July. One day was spent in examining the chlorination mill at Gillett, and two in the mill of the Economic Gold Reduction Company near Victor, one of the newest and most advanced chlorination mills in the world. On July 18th, after completing its field geology, the class resumed its metallurgical work, spending one day in the cyanide mill at Cyanide and three in the lead smelters at Pueblo, Col., where the plants of the American Smelting and Refining Company and that of the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company were visited. This section was under the direction of Mr. Bentley, of the department of metallurgy. Twenty students assembled in Victor, but the number was subsequently reduced by the necessary absence of those who were due in Litchfield before the completion of the work.

The second section, for students in the courses in mechanical engineering and metallurgy, met in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Sept. 24th. The work was under the direction of Professor Howe, Mr. Bentley, of the department of metallurgy, and Mr. Woolson, of the department of mechanical engineering. Seven students assembled, and spent six days in studying the metallurgy of iron and steel as practiced in various Pittsburgh plants.

W. A. B.

SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE

School of Architecture.—The museum of the school has lately acquired a model of the new Carnegie residence, now building on Fifth Avenue. This is the model that was exhibited at the Architectural League Exhibition last February, and is a gift from the architects, Messrs. Babb, Cook & Willard.

The enrollment of new regular students exceeds the figures of last year by more than 60 per cent. The number of special students is about the same as last year. Five of last year's special students have returned for further and more advanced studies. One of them, having made up all deficiencies, has enrolled as a regular student in the fourth year. In quality and proficiency the newly-enrolled students stand well, as their number comprises several college graduates from different institutions.

Professor Hamlin delivered the first two lectures in the Trowbridge Lecture Course of the Yale School of Fine Arts, on the 24th and 31st of October, his subjects being "English Cathedral Architecture" and "The Gothic Cathedrals of England." A paper in French by Professor Hamlin, on artistic considerations in the design of skeleton-frame buildings, was read before the International Congress of Architects at Paris, in August.

A. D. F. H.

School of Chemistry.—Professor Chandler, who spent the summer in Europe, was honored, on July 7th, by receiving the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa*, from the University of Oxford, this being the second time that this degree has been awarded by Oxford to an American.

About ten days later, as the first foreign president of the Society of Chemical Industry, he presided at the general meeting of the society in London, in the historic theater of the Royal Institution. He delivered the annual address before a large audience. The address, which is published in full in the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry* for July, 1900, was entitled "Chemistry in America."

The next night he presided at the annual dinner of the society. Here he proposed the health of the Queen and also, in the absence of Mr. Choate, responded to the toast of "The President."

During the following week, the society made numerous excursions to places of interest in and near London. On July 20th they were handsomely entertained at Oxford by the authorities of both the city and the university; and on the 21st the society adjourned, to meet at Paris the next day for another week's session.

After leaving Paris, Professor Chandler travelled in the south of France and Italy, and has brought back to the school, for the museum of chemistry, some rare chemicals from the Paris Exhibition, a series of beautiful incrustations from the calcareous springs at Clermont-Ferrand, and samples of ancient pottery and building material from Pompeii.

Analytical Chemistry and Assaying.—Since the resignation of Professor Ricketts last May, the temporary arrangement which existed during his sabbatical year has been continued. Dr. Wells is in charge of the qualitative laboratory and Dr. Miller in charge of the quantitative laboratory, the assay laboratory, the graduate work in analytical chemistry and the apparatus room.

Dr. Lenher, for the past two years assistant in qualitative analysis, has resigned to accept the position of assistant professor at the University of Wisconsin. Dr. W. A. Dreyfus, a graduate at the University of Munich, takes his place. On account of the large increase in the number of students, an additional assistant has been provided in the person of A. C. Neish, A.M., a graduate of Queen's University, Toronto. The capacity of the laboratory has been increased during the summer by the addition of thirty-two new desks, so that there are now places for two hundred and twenty-eight students, all of which are now occupied.

The place of Dr. Loos, of whose death we speak elsewhere, has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Alfred Tingle, a graduate of the universities of Aberdeen, London and Pennsylvania.

There is a notable increase of students in quantitative work. The laboratory is full, every one of the seventy-two desks being occupied; and it has been possible to accommodate all the students only by doing away with the alternate-week attendance of the mining engineers and by taking students into instructors' laboratories.

There has also been a remarkable increase of graduate students in analytical chemistry. Besides nine students taking their major

for M.A. or minor for Ph.D. in analytical chemistry, there are seven new men, all of whom are doing quantitative work for their theses for the doctor's degree. Dr. Sherman gives this year, for the first time, a new advanced course (Chemistry 15) in proximate organic analysis, including the chemistry of tanning materials, wines, liquors, carbohydrates, proteids, foods, asphalts, explosives and plants.

Organic Chemistry.—An important change in the work of the department has been made by transferring the elementary course in organic chemistry (Chemistry 20) from the second to the third year. Under the old arrangement the studies of the third year constituted a serious break between the organic chemistry of the second and fourth years. Hereafter, the student in chemistry will begin the study of organic chemistry in his third year and continue it without interruption throughout the fourth year. Another advantage of this transfer is the equalizing of the work of the second and third years, the second year having been much the hardest, and the third year much the easiest, of the four under the old system.

At the close of last year, Mr. E. W. Scherr, Jr., assistant in organic chemistry, withdrew to take up the study of patent law. His place has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Charles E. Caspari, of the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Caspari has received a thorough training under the able guidance of Professor Remsen, whose assistant he was during the past year. He will have special charge of the undergraduate work in the laboratory and will conduct the recitations of the third-year and fourth-year chemists.

Dr. A. H. Gotthelf, who last year received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia, has returned to continue his researches with Mr. Bogert. Several papers, embodying the results of these researches, were read at the joint meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Chemical Society, which was held at Columbia in June last. The titles were as follows: "The direct synthesis of ketodihydroquinazolins from orthoaminoacids," by Marston Taylor Bogert and August Henry Gotthelf; "Some experiments with substituted benzoic acids and their nitriles," also by Messrs.

Bogert and Gotthelf in collaboration; "The direct synthesis of ketodihydroquinazolins from orthoaminonitriles," by Mr. Bogert; "The direct synthesis of amides of the bibasic acids from their nitriles," also by Mr. Bogert.

These four researches are being continued, together with a number of others, by various investigators. With the beginning of the second half year it is expected that no fewer than nineteen distinct original researches will be under way in the laboratory, a total far in excess of that of any previous year.

Industrial Chemistry.—A paper was read before the Society of Chemical Industry on October 19th, on the "Electrolysis of calcium chloride solution with reference to the formation of chlorate," by S. A. Tucker and H. R. Moody. This was the result of a research conducted in this laboratory during last year. Messrs. Tucker and Moody have just begun a new investigation on the "Influence of gases at the temperature of the electric arc."

C. E. P.

Department of Civil Engineering.—The general condition of the educational work in this department should be judged by the purposes intended to be served by the various courses offered in it. The course is administered according to the broad and historic view of the profession of the civil engineer. It is not designed to contract or cramp the work of the department, to fit the narrow conception entertained in some quarters of civil engineering as a mere matter of statics or statical constructions. The purely professional studies are mostly to be found in the third and fourth years, and they are intended to cover the fundamental principles of all engineering not strictly military or naval. In other words, it is the intention so to shape the educational work in the department as to make its graduates broad professional men, so well equipped with a knowledge of the general principles governing all engineering matters that they may either follow civil engineering in its general field or any of its specialties in the manufacture and application of power, or finally be qualified to follow those lines of industrial activity which are not really engineering in character, but which touch engineering matters at various points and are best conducted by those whose educational training has been acquired along engineering lines.

In the development of these ideas the great bulk of the educational work of the department must be of an advanced intellectual quality, judiciously balanced or supplemented by extended laboratory operations. Both lines of work have been considerably developed during the past year. Material additions have been made, by purchases and by the generous gifts of friends, to the cement-testing and road-material testing laboratories. Substantial progress has also been made toward the completion of the hydraulic laboratory, which will be a most valuable adjunct to the lecture work on that subject. Under the admirable system prevailing at Columbia University, by which the students in one department receive the benefit of the laboratory equipment in others, in connection with the lecture work taken in the same departments, civil engineering students will derive material advantage in both the electrical engineering and mechanical engineering laboratories. A wise and much needed extension of electrical engineering work was arranged for them during the past year, and it is hoped that corresponding advantages will accrue to the same students by the development of the mechanical engineering power laboratories.

Subjects in railroad engineering have been receiving special attention during the past two years. Railroad administration and all the executive affairs of railroad business, no less than railroad construction, operation and maintenance, are receiving close consideration as educational subjects. They are matters of the highest importance, in connection with the great railroad developments which have been, and still are, going on throughout the country ; and the department is making every effort in its power to promote its educational activity so as to meet the demands made in this particular field of engineering.

The course in sanitary engineering is still in an undeveloped condition, owing chiefly to the lack of funds required to compensate the additional instructors required to give it full-fledged life. It is earnestly hoped that the financial aid needed by the department for the completion of this portion of its work, as well as for some other much needed extensions, may be secured within the near future.

W. H. B.

Department of Metallurgy.—Professor Howe was juror in the department of "Grosse Metallurgie" at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and President d'Honneur of the International Congresses on (1) mining and metallurgy, and (2) methods of testing materials and construction, held in connection with this exhibition. He has been elected chairman of the American Section of the International Association for Testing Materials, and is editor of the department of mining and metallurgy for the supplement of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, to be issued by the London *Times*. In connection with his work at Paris, Professor Howe presented papers upon "The Progress in Iron and Steel Metallurgy since 1889"; "The relative Corrosion of Wrought Iron, Carbon Steel and Nickel Steel," and "Metallurgical Laboratories."

The department has acquired several new furnaces, an auto-graphic attachment for the Le Chatelier pyrometer, a valuable microscope for examining opaque objects with the monochromatic illumination by mercury arcs, and other valuable apparatus.

H. M. H.

SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

During the past few months an unusually large number of recent students of the school have been appointed to university or governmental offices. The following is a partial list: Dr. E. L. Bogart, associate professor of economics and sociology at Oberlin College; Mr. J. E. Pope, adjunct professor of political economy at New York University; Dr. U. G. Weatherly, professor of economics and social science at the University of Indiana; Professor H. C. Emery, professor of political economy, Yale University; Mr. C. E. Prevey, lecturer on sociology at the University of Nebraska; Mr. W. A. Schaper, professor of administration, University of Minnesota; Dr. J. A. Fairlie, assistant professor of administrative law, University of Michigan; Dr. C. E. Merriam, Jr., privat docent in political science, University of Chicago; Mr. D. E. Hawkins, instructor in political economy, University of Syracuse; Mr. I. A. Hourwich, Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. A. MacLean, president of the University of Idaho; Dr. Francis Walker, associate professor of

political economy, Adelbert College; Dr. Max West, associate professor of economics, Columbian University; Dr. W. A. Rawles, associate professor of economics and social science, Indiana University; Mr. M. Jacobson, librarian of the bureau of statistics, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. F. Crowell, expert in domestic commerce, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Department of Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.—Owing to the present or prospective absence of two of its members, the department has been compelled this year to rearrange some of its courses. Professor Burgess has leave of absence during the first part of the first half year, and his courses in public law will not begin until December. Professor Goodnow will be absent during the whole of the second half year, and his principal courses are therefore concentrated within the first half year—administrative law taking up three hours, instead of the usual two hours a week, and the law of taxation two hours, instead of the usual one hour a week. The course on the law of municipal corporations will be omitted.

Dr. Fairlie, who gave last year the course on municipal administration, has been called to the chair of administrative law in University of Michigan. His place has been filled by the appointment of a graduate of the School of Political Science, Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie. Dr. Maltbie is the author of a work entitled "English Local Government of To-day," which has secured for him general recognition as an authority upon the subject, and of a treatise upon "Municipal Functions," published as a special number of *Municipal Affairs*. He is at present editor of *Municipal Affairs*.

In the other fields included within the department, the work of the year will be somewhat broader than before. Professor Munroe Smith, who was absent last year, has not only resumed his ordinary courses, but offers for the second half year a course of two hours a week upon the history and institutes of Spanish private law. In future years this course will not only follow the modification of the Spanish private law in Porto Rico and the Philippines, but an effort will be made at least to outline the development of Spanish law in the principal Spanish-American republics. Professor Burgess offers, for the second half year, a

new course of one hour a week upon the governmental organization of the territories and other dependencies of the United States. It may be added that Professor Goodnow will give next year (1901-02) a course upon the history and principles of colonial administration. These new courses represent the effort of the department to meet the demands occasioned by the new position assumed by the United States; and they will give to those who desire to serve the country in its new possessions a better opportunity to learn something of the laws under which these territories have lived in the past and of the laws under which they are to live in future.

The literary activity of the department continues.—Professor Burgess will soon publish the second volume of his "Constitutional History of the United States."—Professor Moore is at work on a revision of "The International Law Digest," which is published by the United States government, and also upon a "History of American Diplomacy."—Professor Munroe Smith's "Cases from the Roman Law," which he hoped to have ready for publication this winter, will be further delayed by the new lectures which he is preparing; but he contributed during the past year a half volume of selections from Cicero to Appleton's series of the "World's Great Books," with an introduction in which special stress is laid upon the politics of Cicero's time and his relation to the Roman bosses.—Professor Goodnow published last spring a book entitled "Politics and Administration"; for the present his spare time is fully occupied by his duties as a member of the commission appointed to revise the charter of the Greater New York.—In addition, the members of the department have published numerous magazine and review articles and have read papers or made addresses before legal and other associations.

As regards the general work of the department, little needs to be said, because little change is to be noted. It discharges, as always, its double duty of training specialists in its own fields (many of whom it has been able to place in other universities and colleges) and of affording to the future lawyers, to whom our Law School gives so excellent a technical training in English private law, opportunity to familiarize themselves also with all the departments of public law and with Roman law and com-

parative jurisprudence. For what should be its strictly professional work, that of helping to train men for the civil service, it is better prepared than ever; but the development of this side of its potential usefulness is still retarded by the fact that public service in the United States is not yet a career to which a man without independent financial resources can safely devote his life.

F. J. G.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

Anthropology.—The anthropological laboratory of the American Museum of Natural History, which has recently been completed, has been made available for purposes of instruction and of research and will be made use of in the work of the anthropological department.

During the past summer Professor Boas and Dr. Farrand were engaged in investigations among the Indians of the Pacific Coast of North America. Professor Boas spent the greater portion of the summer on Vancouver Island, while Dr. Farrand carried on his work in the States of Oregon and Washington. Both of their investigations were made for the American Museum of Natural History.

F. B.

The Department of English has been strengthened this year by the return of Professor Brander Matthews and by the appointment of Professor W. P. Trent to the chair of English at Barnard College. Professor Trent is giving two graduate courses at Columbia, in exchange for undergraduate courses given at Barnard by Professors Price and G. R. Carpenter.

There has been a remarkable increase this year in the number of graduate students in English. In 1899-1900 there were 10 students taking English as a major, 13 taking it as a minor, and 4 auditors—making 27 in all. In 1900-01 there are 32 students taking it as a major, 33 taking it as a minor, 8 auditors and 8 graduate students not candidates for a degree—73 in all.

The thesis of Mr. Ferris Greenslet, Ph.D., 1900, on *Joseph Glanvill*, has been published by the University Press. It is the first volume of a series of "Studies in English," issued by authority of the department.

G. R. C.

Department of Comparative Literature.—The first meeting of Kings Crown, for the year 1900-1901, took place Tuesday evening, October 25th, in Room 422, Library. The address of the evening was given by Mr. Thomas J. Vivian, of the New York *Journal*, author of "The Fall of Santiago," "With Dewey at Manila," etc.; his subject was "The Making of a Newspaper."

The Comparative Literature Club was formed last year for the purpose of furnishing a common meeting ground for the graduate students in the department; its object is partly social and partly scholarly. The first meeting of the year 1900-1901, took place Wednesday evening, October 24th, in Room 306, Library. Mr John S. Harrison is president of the club.

Dr. Spingarn represented the department, and informally the University, at the literary section of the *Congrès d'Histoire Comparée* at Paris, last July; his address on "American Scholarship," delivered at the Sorbonne, is to be printed shortly in the *Publications of the Congress*.

J. E. S.

Department of Germanic Languages.—At the close of last year Instructor E. H. Babbitt resigned to become professor of modern languages at the University of the South, in Sewanee, Tenn. Mr. Hervey, previously a tutor, was promoted to the grade of instructor. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., was appointed to a tutorship. Mr. Tombo took his bachelor's degree at the College of the City of New York in 1895, his A.M. at Columbia in 1898, and spent the year 1899-1900 in Germany, hearing lectures at Leipzig and working in various German libraries upon a doctoral dissertation entitled "The Influence of Ossian in Germany." A. F. J. Remy, A.M., previously an assistant in the department, was made a tutor, and Mr. Emil A. C. Keppler, Ph.B., Columbia, 1895, A.M. 1897, was appointed assistant.

Professor W. H. Carpenter has lately been honored by an election to membership in the Matschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde, of Leyden, Holland.

The course of popular lectures in the German language will be given this year as usual, only somewhat earlier. Programmes will be obtainable about Jan. 10th.

A new edition of the "Report of the Committee of Twelve of the Modern Language Association" has lately issued from the press of D. C. Heath & Co., with a short introduction by the chairman, Professor Thomas.

Columbia University, and this department in particular, joins with the College of the City of New York, in mourning the loss of Conrad Hjalmar Nordby, who died of typhoid fever at St. Luke's Hospital on the 28th of October, after an illness of three weeks. He was born at Christiania, Norway, in 1867, and came to this country in early childhood. He was graduated from the City College with the degree of B.S., in the class of '86. For the next six years he served as assistant in Grammar School No. 55. In September, 1893, he was appointed tutor in English at the College of the City of New York; and in September, 1897, he was made instructor in the same department, which position he held at the time of his death. In the winter and spring of 1898-1899 he delivered a series of lectures to the teachers of the public schools on "American Literature." He also gave, from time to time, other public lectures on literary subjects, among them one on "William Morris as a Poet." With a multiplicity of duties arising from his position at the College of the City of New York, it was only possible for Mr. Nordby to distribute his work at Columbia over a long period of time; and his course of study leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy, begun in 1894, was only completed in 1899. He followed out the idea, however, sometimes in the midst of disheartening difficulties, with a rare pertinacity; and whatever he did, was done with unqualified ability. It had been his intention to present himself for examination during the current academic year. His doctor's dissertation on the influence of Old Norse upon modern English literature he has left essentially completed.

The following resolution on Mr. Nordby's death was adopted by the Faculty of the College of the City of New York:

Conrad Hjalmar Nordby was a teacher who impressed his personality not only upon his students, but upon all who knew him. In his character were united force and refinement, firmness and geniality. His superior ability and his wide scholarship were devoted, without reserve, to the service of the College. In his earnest work with his pupils, in his lectures to the teachers of our public schools and to other audiences, in his per-

sonal influence upon all with whom he came in contact, he spread the taste for beauty, both of poetry and of life. His career, so untimely ended, was rich in achievement; it was even richer in promise.

W. H. C.

Department of Greek.—The department suffers serious loss in the absence of Professor Perry, who is this year the annually appointed professor of the Greek language and literature in the school at Athens. On the other hand, the classical work of the University has been strengthened by the appointment of Professor Lodge, formerly of Bryn Mawr College, and by the promotion of Dr. Earle to be professor of classical philology. Professor Earle this year conducts the Greek section of the classical seminar; and, in order to relieve him of some work at Barnard, Professor Wheeler gives Greek 1 and Greek 4 there. Greek 7, a course in prose composition, and Greek 8, a course in Aristotle's "Constitution of the Athenians," are given for the first time this year, the former by Professor Wheeler, the latter by Dr. Young. Professor Lodge also offers a course in the history of Greek and Latin syntax.

It is with great satisfaction that the department will shortly announce a series of three lectures to be given in January by Mr. Louis Dyer, of Oxford, formerly professor at Harvard, on the recent excavations at Cnossus in Crete. These excavations conducted last winter and spring by Mr. Arthur Evans, of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and by Mr. Hogarth, director of the British school in Athens, have brought to our knowledge what would seem to be the most important center of the Mycenaean civilization yet known. The results of the work are described as making Mycenæ and Tiryns seem like provincial places. Mr. Evans has placed his hitherto unpublished photographs at Mr. Dyer's disposal and the latter thus comes provided with unusually good means for the illustration of his lectures.

J. R. W.

Psychology.—The psychological laboratory now occupies the additional rooms assigned to it in the east wing of the third floor of Schermerhorn Hall. During the summer this wing was divided; and the part devoted to the psychological laboratory was subdivided into seven small rooms and connected by a special

stairway with the main laboratory. The upper floor is reserved especially for research work, for which small and quiet rooms are essential. The laboratory is now the most complete in America, and is rivalled only by that at Leipzig.

J. MCK. C.

Department of Romance Languages.—Arrangements have been perfected for a series of French lectures, to be delivered in the spring by M. Gaston Deschamps, on the history of the French press during the nineteenth century. The dates and hours of the lectures will be as follows: Thursday, March 14th, at 3:30; Saturday, March 16th, at 11:30; Monday, March 18th, at 11:30; and Thursday, March 21st, at 3:30.

Monsieur Deschamps was formerly a student at the École Normale Supérieure and afterwards at the French school of archaeology in Athens. He is the author of a number of works on Greek archaeology and literature, and a few years ago succeeded Anatole France as literary critic of *Le Temps*. A number of his articles have been collected in book form. He is well known as a professor and lecturer, and gave at one time a course at the Sorbonne on Victor Hugo. He was Jules Ferry's secretary when the latter held for the last time the portfolio of public instruction. He is expected while in New York to give a lecture on Jules Ferry before the Alliance Française.

On Friday, November 2d, Professor Cohn lectured in Cambridge before the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard. His subject was "Napoleon II dans l'Histoire et dans la Littérature." In February, 1901, he expects to give in Huntington Hall, Boston, before the Alliance Française, a series of six lectures upon "Les Institutions de la France Contemporaine."

Mr. Loiseaux's *Elementary Spanish Grammar* has just been published by Silver, Burdett & Co. His *Elementary Spanish Reader* is now in press.—Dr. Béziat de Bordes is soon to publish an edition of Voltaire's *Zaire*, the publishers being Scott, Foresman & Co., of Chicago.—Letters have been received from Professor Todd, who is spending the winter in Paris, and also from Mr. Fitz Gerald, who is studying at the University of Madrid under Professor Menendez Pidal.

A. C.

SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE

Department of Astronomy.—Professor Rees spent the summer abroad, giving two months to the Paris Exposition and one month to the observatories in England. In Paris he was the juror appointed by the government in Group III., Class 15, which had charge of instruments of precision, this class including astronomical instruments. He was also appointed by the government a delegate to the International Congress on Chronometry, and represented the observatory at the Astronomical Conference, held at the Paris Observatory. This conference discussed the work now being done in making a catalogue of the stars by photography and also the astrophotographic chart. The conference took up the discussion of the photography of the planet Eros for the purpose of determining solar parallax.

The Observatory has just finished, at the request of Professor Campbell, acting director of the Lick Observatory, an examination of some plates made by the Crossley reflector, in order to determine whether that instrument can be used with accuracy in taking photographs of the planet Eros for the purpose of determining its parallax. The photographic plates of Eros and the Pleiades have been measured, with the result of demonstrating that the Crossley reflector promises to do very fine work in solving the problem.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Jacoby made a report on the work of the Columbia University Observatory, which report has been printed in *Science*. Professor Rees has received from the director of the Paris Observatory, M. Loewy, a letter which conveys the information that Dr. Backhuysen, director of the Leyden Observatory, will accept the offer of Columbia Observatory to measure and reduce photographs of Eros.

J. K. R.

Department of Botany.—From this time on the success of the department is so closely identified with the development of the New York Botanical Garden that matters of departmental interest can scarcely be separated from the general movement of botanical interests in New York. The facilities for work at the Garden have greatly increased during the summer and every new

facility added to the equipment of the Garden adds in like measure to the possibilities for work open to botanical students, particularly along lines of research. Dr. Britton sailed in September for Europe, where he was delegate to the Botanical Congress at Paris. He has secured some valuable collections and books for the library.

The members of the staff were all busy during the summer vacation. Professor Underwood spent two months and a half at the great herbaria at Kew, England, and at Paris, continuing his studies on the type ferns of North America, looking towards the early publication of the first parts of a monograph on the ferns of North America, including the continent to the Isthmus of Panama and the West India Islands.

Dr. C. C. Curtis was engaged until July 10th in conducting experiments on the transmission of fluids through stems. Afterwards he spent two months in western Wyoming, studying the ecologic conditions and collecting the flora, the latter bearing on the forthcoming "Flora of the Rocky Mountains," in preparation by Dr. Rydberg at the Garden, for which other Garden botanists have also engaged in field work during the past summer. The region covered by Dr. Curtis included the western portion of the Red Desert, thence along the Fall River Mountains and the country westward to the head waters of the Little John Gray River, and northward along the Snake River as far as Jackson Hole, into which a brief excursion was made. Finally he traversed the western range of the Gros Ventre Mountains and collected specimens in various portions of Hoback Basin.

Dr. M. A. Howe gave the entire summer to the study of the marine algae of the Atlantic coast region. Five weeks were spent in Bermuda, where he enjoyed the privileges of the New York University biological station, through the courtesy of Professor C. L. Bristol. Later some four weeks were spent in New England, chiefly on Martha's Vineyard and on Seguin Island on the coast of Maine. An immense amount of material was accumulated, both dry and in fluids, for use in classes, for the herbarium and for exhibition in the type collections at the Garden.

Mr. W. A. Cannon, fellow in botany, comes to us highly

recommended from Stanford University and will make a study of certain phases of hybridity in plants, to which a great amount of economic interest attaches. Mr. R. M. Harper, university scholar, made botanical explorations in Georgia during the summer, extending from Lookout to the sea.

L. M. U.

The Department of Mechanics has received the following additions in the way of instrumental equipment during the past year: One electric, break-circuit, sidereal chronometer, made by Bond & Sons, of Boston, Mass.; one electro-chonograph, made by Fauth & Co., of Washington, D. C.; two meters of H-cross-section, one of steel and one of white bronze, made by the Société Génevoise. This apparatus will be used by the department in various investigations relative to the law of gravitation.

Mr. J. W. Miller, Jr., fellow in mechanics, has been employed during the summer months by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in determining magnetic elements (declination and dip) at a large number of points in the middle and western states.

R. S. W.

Department of Zoölogy.—At the last meeting of the American Association Professor Osborn presented three papers on the evolution of the vertebrates, one of which, "The Relation of Dinosaurs to Birds," appears in the November number of the *American Naturalist*. A second, "On the Origin of Mammals," appears in the December number of the same journal. The third paper, "Evolution of the Rhinoceroses," will appear shortly in the *Bulletin* of the American Museum of Natural History and is a continuation of Professor Osborn's work on this group.

At the Geological Congress in Paris Professor Osborn represented the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History and was one of the three vice-presidents from the United States. He presented a short paper on "Recent Methods in Palaeontology," illustrated by numerous enlarged photographs which attracted a great deal of interest, and a longer paper upon the "Correlation of the Tertiary Horizons of Europe and America," representing the result of three years' investigation on this subject previously presented as presidential addresses before the New York Academy of Sciences.

The number of Columbia investigators who are taking advantage of the fine materials for research in the American Museum of Natural History is steadily increasing; and a special room is set aside at the Museum for this work. Before leaving for Japan, Professor Dean arranged a fine collection of paleozoic fishes, presented to the Museum by Mr. Wm. E. Dodge.

As palæontologist (vertebrates) of the United States Geological Survey, Professor Osborn has begun the preparation of a memoir on the titanotheres, a great family of hoofed animals, distantly related to the tapirs and rhinoceroses, which spread over this country through the first half of the Tertiary period.

The English journal *Nature*, of October 18th, has a very appreciative notice of the "Foundations of Zoölogy," the fifth volume in the Columbia University Biological Series, by William Keith Brooks, of the Johns Hopkins University. The review is by Professor Poulton, under the title "The Subordination of the Individual to the Welfare of the Species." It concludes with the sentence: "It is a peculiar pleasure to the British naturalist to find the Darwinian principle illustrated and defended with such remarkable force and success by a distinguished American zoölogist." Elsewhere the series is referred to as follows: "This volume is appropriately placed beside the well-known earlier memoirs which deal with historic, phylogenetic and ontogenetic evolution. The traditions of the series are sufficient warrant for the admirable editing, printing and general appearance of the volume."

H. F. O.

BARNARD COLLEGE

The registration up to November 1 was: 52 seniors, 39 juniors, 51 sophomores, 82 freshmen, making a total in the regular undergraduate department of 224, as against 40 seniors, 40 juniors, 37 sophomores and 54 freshmen of last year. The special students of the college number 34; the graduates taking undergraduate courses at Barnard, 7; the Teachers College students, 46; the music students, 35; making a total of 122, as over against 123 of last year. Of the latter, however, 82 were graduate students, 41 music students and 21 specials. Last year's registration does not show how many of the 82 graduate students were

regularly in undergraduate courses, so that the figures cannot be compared absolutely. The increase in the undergraduate department is 31 per cent. over last year, a slightly larger increase than that of the previous year. Thirty-six students have been transferred from other colleges, 9 have been admitted to the freshman class, 1 to the sophomore class, 5 to the junior class, 6 to the senior class, while 15 rank as specials. Last year's junior class counted 40 members, while this year's senior class shows 52 members, leaving 6 to be accounted for, besides those who have transferred into the class. These six are undoubtedly students who have taken the course in three years, or students who entered as specials, owing to some deficiency according to our curriculum, and, having made up such deficiencies, have been admitted to the senior class. There are in residence 3 officers of the College, 14 graduates, 6 seniors, 5 juniors, 6 sophomores, 17 freshmen, and 5 specials, representing 14 states and Great Britain, the larger portion coming from the states of New York and New Jersey.

S. G. W.

TEACHERS COLLEGE

The report of Dean Russell for the academic year ending June, 1900, which has lately come from press, is of unusual interest, since it shows a marked gain in all departments of the College during the past three years. A more settled organization of college work has been brought about, old courses of study have been worked over and new courses have been added to meet the demands of graduate students; while the remarkable growth in the number of students has been maintained in the enrollment of the past year, and the quality of scholarship secured far surpasses that of any previous year.

A comparative table of students' enrollment, including regular students, special students and students from other departments of the University, shows a gain from 169 in 1897-98, and 335 in 1898-99, to 454 in 1899-1900. These gains are particularly large in the enrollment for the higher, secondary and elementary diplomas:

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
Higher Diploma		54	87
Secondary Diploma	5	15	45
Elementary Diploma	37	67	112

There is a noticeable increase in the number of college graduates and students with partial college course:

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
College graduates	30	81	100
Students with partial college course . . .	25	42	54
Normal school graduates	6	48	97

The geographical distribution of students includes 33 states and territories and 6 foreign countries. Approximately 70 per cent. of the regular students primarily registered in Teachers College reside outside of New York City and over 56 per cent. outside of New York State. As compared with last year, this is an increase of 11 per cent. in the number of students from other states.

The total registration of students to November 1, 1900, shows a gain of 131 over the corresponding figures for November 1, 1899. A comparative summary from the class registration indicates clearly that during the past two years the largest growth has been in the purely professional work, the most advanced courses showing the most remarkable gain.

The scope of the college work and the extent of its influence are best indicated in the positions filled by its graduates. The following summary shows the character of work entered upon by 115 students:

APPOINTMENTS, 1899-1900

Colleges and Universities :

President	1
Professors of education	3 4

Normal Schools :

Principal	1
Instructors	2
Principals of practice schools	5
Critic teachers	8 16

Secondary Schools :

Superintendents of public schools	5
High school principals	5

High School Teachers :

Biology	2
English	12
French	—
Geography	2
German	3

Greek and Latin	3		
History	3		
Mathematics	10		
Physical science	2	37	47
Elementary Schools :			
Principals	4		
Supervisors and Special Teachers :			
Domestic art	1		
Domestic science	9		
Fine arts	8		
Manual training	10	28	
Class teachers		14	46
Kindergarten :			
Principals	2		
Training teachers	1		
Teachers		8	11
Other Positions :			
Hospital economics	1		
Private tutors	2		
Mission work	1		
Superintendent orphan asylum		1	5
Less names counted twice			129
			14
			115

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIONS

California	6	New York City	24
Connecticut	2	North Carolina	1
Georgia	1	Ohio	2
Illinois	3	Oregon	1
Kentucky	1	Pennsylvania	6
Maryland	1	Tennessee	1
Massachusetts	4	Virginia	3
Michigan	2	West Virginia	1
Minnesota	1	Washington (State)	1
Missouri	1	Wisconsin	3
Nebraska	2	Brazil	1
New Mexico	1	Canada	1
New Jersey	21	India	1
New York State	23		115

By the adoption of statutes for Teachers College, the following adjunct professors have been added to the Faculty: Francis Ernest Lloyd, Charles Earl Biklé, Mary Schenck Woolman and Paul Monroe.

The fourth number (September) of *Teachers College Record* is devoted to syllabi for the following courses in education: history of education, by Professor Monroe; principles of education, by Professor Butler; school administration, by Professor Dutton, and national educational systems, by Dean Russell.

Two informal lectures have been given in connection with the fine arts department. Mr. Farnsworth, director of the department of music, Teachers College, spoke of the relationship existing between the different arts and their helpfulness in education and in the special work which Teachers College seems called upon to do in these lines. Denman W. Ross, Ph.D., lecturer on the theory of design, Harvard University, spoke upon the nature and significance of the arts of design.

Mr. Charles H. von Saltza has leave of absence for the first half year and will spend the time in portrait painting in Cleveland and Chicago, where his services are in great demand. During his absence the following assignments of his classes have been made: Miss Helen M. Turner has charge of the class in applied freehand drawing: Mr. Paul Conoyer, of New York, of the preparatory studio; and Mr. E. R. Smith, librarian of the Avery Library, of the course in clay modeling. The year has opened well, and the number of electives by general college students in the art department is unusually large.

The courses offered by Professor Dutton in school administration and his seminar on administration of public education in the United States, and by Mr. Farnsworth in music, have an unexpectedly large enrollment, showing a real need for these courses.

Professor Dodge spent a large part of the summer in geographic work in Arizona, New Mexico and California. The month of June was devoted to an extensive exploring trip through the region of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, in a party including among others Professor Davis, of Harvard, and Mr. Gregory, of Yale. A preliminary account of the work accomplished, to be followed by more detailed papers, has already been published. A "Reader in Physical Geography for Beginners," by Professor Dodge, will appear from the press of Longmans, Green &

Co., in November. The book is intended particularly for pupils in the higher grammar grades.

The increase in the number of students in the department of biology has made it necessary to secure the services of Mr. J. E. Kirkwood as assistant. Mr. Kirkwood is pursuing investigations upon the food content and ferments in the cocoanut, and upon the embryology of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Professor Lloyd spent the summer, after the close of the summer session, in company with Professor S. M. Tracy, of Biloxi, Miss., in a botanical reconnaissance of the more westerly islands of the Mississippi Sound and on the eastern half of the Delta. Over six hundred species of plants were collected. A report dealing with ecological features of this region is in preparation and will be published under the joint authorship of Professor Tracy and Professor Lloyd. Professor Lloyd has been granted leave of absence during the second half year for study in Germany.

Professor Lloyd delivered an address on Oct. 2d in the lecture hall of the New York Botanical Gardens. His subject was "Evergreen Trees."

Mr. Bigelow spent a part of the summer with Dr. H. E. Crampton, investigating the fauna of the South Shore ponds on Martha's Vineyard. The material collected is to be the basis of a study in variation.

L. M. B.

STUDENT LIFE

The interests of a large number of undergraduates during the next two months will be centered in **Columbia dramatics**, a phase of student activity which has not ceased to attract since the days of "Cleopatra." The sophomore show, of which the title is "Professor Whimsical" and the author Leonidas Westervelt, is a farce comedy of the customary character, in three acts. The performances, which will be given at Carnegie Lyceum as usual, are set for the 18th, 19th and 20th of December, with a matinee on the 19th. These performances will serve as a precursor to the varsity show of 1901. The advisory board, acting with the

officers of the Musical Society, has chosen for the performance this year a play by George Sanford Parsons, Law 1902, called "The Princess Proud." The play presents the story of a king who never smiled, and contains some clever lyrics and good music. The latter will this year be handled by a professional orchestra, the committee deeming it impracticable to repeat the experiment of last year with amateur talent. The performances at Carnegie Lyceum will be given during the latter part of February, and Manager Armstead will endeavor to perfect arrangements for several subsequent out-of-town performances.

Renewed activity in debating circles has marked the two months which have elapsed since the opening of the University. The memberships of the Barnard Literary Association and Phi-lolexian Society have both shown a healthy increase, while the return to the former method of forming a debating society for freshmen insures a sufficient and well-trained membership for next year. Columbia has debates scheduled for the coming season with both Cornell and Pennsylvania, and the interest consequent upon this state of affairs has assumed considerable proportions. The trials for speakers in the Pennsylvania debate, preliminary and final, have resulted in the choice of the following: L. N. Wood, Law 1902; C. H. Tuttle, Law 1902; J. W. Parks, Law 1902, and H. H. Gumm, C. 1901, as alternate.

The subject upon which the two universities will be divided is the adoption by the United States of a system of graded subsidies, based on mileage navigated by registered American vessels engaged in foreign trade.

The work on the *Columbian* has been going along smoothly and successfully, and the bulk of the matter is already in the hands of the printer. The volume, if we are to believe this time in the promise of the editors, will be out on the 17th of the month and will surpass in general excellence any previous effort of the kind. A numerous corps of artists has been at work on the different departments permitting illustrations, and a glance at the many drawings is convincing evidence of the artistic merit of the book. It is to be hoped that it will be wholly free from the typographical errors which so marred what last year was an otherwise creditable work.

The list of Columbia publications is to be increased next month by the addition of the **Columbia Law Review**, controlled by ten editors in the third-year class of the Law School. The *Review* will consist of four departments, containing respectively three leading articles, legal notes, a number of book reviews and a record and summary of recent cases. The officers of the editorial board are Joseph G. Corrigan, editor-in-chief; John M. Woolsey, secretary; C. Boardman Tyler, treasurer; and Louis S. Levy, business manager. Herman F. Robinson will have charge of the departments of notes and recent cases. The editors expect to start the journal on the general lines of the *Harvard Law Review* and have already been promised articles by men well known in the legal profession. Among these are the following: Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir William Anson, Professor Holland of Oxford, Professor John Bassett Moore, Julian T. Davies and Everett P. Wheeler.

Some changes may be noted among the other publications of the University. *Spectator* has increased from six to eight pages and is publishing some good half-tone cuts. *Morningside* is as bright and active as ever, while the *Literary Monthly* seems hardly to have awakened from its summer's slumber.

The **Junior ball** will be held on Friday, Dec. 21, at Sherry's. The committee decided that it would be an impossibility, from every point of view, to hold the function in the gymnasium. Every effort has been made to bring about a successful and pleasant occasion.

In chess circles this year renewed activity has been shown—induced, no doubt, by the fact that Princeton challenged Columbia for a return match, with the hope of effacing the memory of last year's defeat. Though the particular object for which the match was arranged has not been effected, it has resulted in a greatly renewed activity among the chess enthusiasts. There is in the University, this year, a quantity of good material which shows every indication of being of intercollegiate quality. Falk and Sewall are still in the University, and their presence assures a creditable showing at the intercollegiate match during the holidays. This fall there were twenty-eight entries for the University tournament, exceeding by ten the entry list of last year, and the general standard of play was much higher.

The social organizations which owe their existence to the various departments of study—Kings Crown, the Deutscher Verein and the Société Française—are as busy this year as heretofore. The latter has already held a social meeting in conjunction with its sister organization in Barnard; while the two former, pursuant to their usual custom, have been addressed by well-known men, whose interests and occupations are in accord with the general purpose of the respective societies. Forming as they do the only bond between the students, if we except the fraternities, these organizations, in the absence of dormitories, are a source of strength to the college, in developing student sentiment and spirit. They supply to a certain degree a great need, and their increase and prosperity is just cause for congratulation.

J. C. HARRISON.

COLUMBIA ATHLETICS FOOTBALL,

Free from pyrotechnics as the work of the eleven this year has been, it is impossible to look upon the result of the season's work with anything but satisfaction. To be sure, we have not overwhelmed any of our opponents; nor have we escaped in some instances the bitter sting of defeat. On the other hand, the team has steadily developed in strength since the season began, until against Yale and Princeton a record was made which is entirely creditable. Upon close examination, however, there are in the present system certain defects which, while they make our recent performances all the more remarkable, prevent any certainty of our having teams of equal strength from year to year. This is the lack of class elevens. Such teams tend to develop such material as is for the time being unfitted for work on the varsity team and make an excellent foundation for football in the year succeeding. It is to be hoped that such a system will be established before long.

The record of the varsity eleven in the games with its opponents this year has been as follows:

Columbia	II	Rutgers	0
"	12	Wesleyan	0
"	0	Williams	0
"	0	Harvard	24
"	45	Stevens	0
"	0	Pennsylvania	30
"	5	Yale	12
"	6	Princeton	5
"	17	Carlisle Indians	6

An examination of the scores leads to the conclusion that Columbia cannot continue to play the four big elevens of the East in a single season embracing but two months. We should retain our games with Yale

and Princeton. The game with Harvard is an impossibility for next year; and, though it may require some moral effort to sever our present amicable relations with Pennsylvania, the thing must be done. Under the present arrangements, we cannot play Pennsy except in the earlier part of the season, and we are under the same difficulty with Princeton and Yale. When once our position has been recognized and the Pennsylvania-Columbia or the Yale-Columbia, or, what is more probable in view of recent developments, the Princeton-Columbia game, is recognized as the big game of the season by each college concerned, then and only then can we so arrange our schedule, by putting one game at the end, that we may meet them one and all, asking for nothing but a fair field and no favors.

TRACK TEAM

At this season of the year little more than prospects are in evidence in track athletics, from the fact that, with the exception of the intercollegiate cross-country run, no actual contest has tried the merits of the numerous candidates. The first regular call was issued by Captain Smith on November 12th, and about seventy-five candidates responded. These men have since been working steadily and eagerly under the direction of Trainer Hjerberg in the gymnasium, and the first test of their prowess will be made at the big indoor meet on the 15th of December in the Eighth Regiment Armory. Eight handicap and three open events are on the programme. The second call for candidates will be issued in January, and thereafter the work will be a constant preparation for the spring schedule. This will include, in all probability, an indoor meet in March, the sophomore-freshman track meet, the regular spring games, a triangular meet with Cornell and Williams, the usual meet with Princeton, and finally the intercollegiate championships. It seems, with the number of big men that the football season brings to the fore, that there should be ample material for field events, the shot put and hammer throw.

CREW

The question of crew coaching has been finally decided, and Edward Hanlan has been confirmed in his position by the Faculty Committee on Athletics. From the time college opened in October until the fall regatta was finally held the crews were drilled by the coach in the elements of his stroke on the Harlem; and Coach Hanlan's methods with the crews seem to have an increased interest in the sport. The fall regatta occasioned more interest than has been felt for some years past. It really seems as if, after a long series of disappointments, better days were in sight for the rowing interests of Columbia, so that undergraduates and alumni may look for a repetition of the story of June, '95. In Hanlan Columbia has a coach whose reputation in his own department is unequalled, who knows every detail of rowing and is able to illustrate his ideas by personal example. Such a system should be of immense advantage in turning out a winning crew.

BASEBALL.

Columbia baseball teams of the past few years have been the reverse of satisfactory. Nothing could be more humiliating than the defeat which we received last year at the hands of C. C. N. Y., and the team became in time completely disheartened, unsupported at home and defeated abroad. Some of the individual players were good, but the team as a whole could not steadily play good ball. Partly as a result of this state of affairs the outlook for next season was dismal, indeed, when college opened. Since then the manager and captain have been busily engaged in arranging a schedule and hunting up new men. The freshmen team of last year should furnish some good material; and, with the proper spirit on all sides, we may see in the spring a team of players worthy to represent the blue and white. What would help the situation more than anything else is a series of games with either Princeton or Pennsylvania and less desultory playing with one rival or another in which there is no immediate or overwhelming student interest.

NOTES.

The hockey team began practice early last month at the St. Nicholas rink, with an enrollment of twenty-five or thirty men, and have since been practicing diligently. Application has been made for membership in the Amateur Hockey League, which will give the team the advantages of practice against the best teams in New York. There is also a prospect of a trip to Pittsburg during the holidays.—The basket ball players in the University have organized and contemplate joining the Intercollegiate League, composed of Yale, Dartmouth, Williams and others.—Captain Edwards, of the golf team, has organized a new method for selecting the team which should meet with success. The Wee Burn course has been secured for practice, and with added facilities the men should be heard from in the intercollegiate tourney.—The tennis match with Princeton resulted in an easy victory for our opponents, though considerable improvement over last year was noticeable in the performances of the Columbia players.

J. C. H.

THE ALUMNI

The annual meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College was held at Sherry's on October 1, 1900, with President Edward Mitchell in the chair.

The main business transacted was the election of officers and members of the Standing Committee, as follows: President, Edward Mitchell, '61; Vice-President, Julian T. Davies, '66; Treasurer, Theodore F. Lozier, '76; Secretary, F. P. Keppel, '98.

Members of the Standing Committee to serve three years: John Howard Van Amringe, '60; Francis S. Bangs, '78; Joseph W. Cushman, '84; Charles W. Ogden, '95.

Member of the Standing Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. P. Keppel: Frederick Coykendall, '95.

It was resolved that the Association invite subscriptions toward the erection of a College Hall; and that, as a nucleus for such purpose, the surplus of current receipts be appropriated until such surplus shall have reached the sum of \$1,000. It was also resolved that the further consideration of the question of raising funds for College Hall be referred to the Standing Committee of the Association with power.

A full account of the work of the Association for the year will be found in the report of the Standing Committee, a copy of which will be sent to any alumnus upon application to the Secretary of the Association.

The Class of '92, Arts and Mines, held a reunion on June 7, 1899, at which twenty-two members agreed to subscribe regularly to the class reunions. Circular letters were sent out December 7, 1899, urging the members of the Class to subscribe to the yearly reunions, and thus do their part, by assuming the obligation of support and attendance, in keeping the Class intact and in making it possible always to have such reunions as no other class has been able even to attempt. To this appeal forty-six out of 134 members responded by subscribing to the plan.

"The organization of the Class of '92," says the Committee on Reunions, "has not only held the Class together, but it has brought the Class into a distinguished position among the alumni of Columbia. No other class has been able to have such reunions, and we have been the envy of the alumni because of our frequent and successful gatherings. They will prove, we think, a great stimulus, not only to ourselves, but to the alumni of our Alma Mater."

On November 15th, the Class of '90, P. & S., celebrated its decennial anniversary, by a dinner, held at the New York Athletic Club. The present officers were authorized to arrange for the next meeting, five years hence.

Columbia is well represented on the New York City Charter Revision Committee, for six of its fifteen members are Columbia graduates. The six are: James L. Wells, College, '65; George L. Rives, College, '68, and Law, '73; Franklin Bartlett, Law, '73; Frank J. Goodnow, Law, '82; Alexander T. Mason, Law, '83, and Edgar J. Levey, College, '83, and Law, '86. The preparation of a final draft of the revised charter is in the hands of Messrs. Rives, Goodnow and Levey.

Charles Louis Pollard, A.M., Arts, '93, assistant curator of botany in the United States National Museum, is conducting a monthly journal of popular botany known as *The Plant-World*, in conjunction with Dr. F. H. Knowlton, of Washington.

Alfred Louis Kroeber, A.B. '96, A.M. '97, has been appointed curator of the anthropological department of the Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, and lecturer at Berkeley University.

NECROLOGY

Robert L. Bixby, Law, '72, died October 16, 1900.

In the death of Harold Griffing, A.B., 1890, Ph.D., 1894, the University loses an alumnus, and psychology a student, of much ability and promise. Dr. Griffing's inaugural thesis, "On Sensations of Pressure and Impact," was issued as a number of the Columbia Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology and Education, and he was the author of other valuable papers published in the *Psychological Review*, *The American Journal of Psychology*, *The Philosophical Review* and elsewhere. It deserves to be put on record that Dr. Griffing had dependent on him for support a mother and an invalid sister, and was consequently unable to accept such university positions with small salary as were open to him. He was obliged to undertake the practice of law, but it was his intention to return to work in psychology when circumstances permitted.

J. MCK. C.

The sad death of Dr. Hermann A. Loos, in the early part of last summer, deprived the University of one of the most brilliant and conscientious of all its recent alumni.

Dr. Loos had been connected with the University, for the past three years as a graduate student in the School of Chemistry. In 1895, he received the degree of B.S. from the College of the City of New York, and had intended to continue his college studies at once. But he was for the time embarrassed financially, and so he entered the service of the Board of Education in this city and worked hard in both day and night schools for two years, entering Columbia in 1897 under the Faculty of Pure Science. In 1898 he received the degree of M.A., his thesis being entitled "The Electrolytic Determination of Zinc in Amalgam." During this year and the next he continued to work hard as instructor in chemistry in the East Side Evening High School. In 1899 he was appointed university fellow in chemistry, and this last June he received the degree of Ph.D., having completed a very careful and extensive investigation upon colophony resin.

As soon as he had received his degree, he was appointed assistant in analytical chemistry in Columbia University. A few days after commencement, he was offered a very responsible and remunerative position with the Copper Corporation of Chili, and after some deliberation he decided to accept it. Sailing to Panama, he started for Valparaiso on board the steamship "Chili." Soon after leaving the Isthmus, yellow fever broke out upon the steamer, and upon July 17th he died, a few hours before reaching shore.

Dr. Loos was a man of very remarkable promise. While at the City College he had been one of the leaders of a well-conducted "Agassiz Society," which encouraged outside work, not only in chemistry, but in

many lines of natural history. During his years at the University, although working very hard and late at his night-school laboratory, and devoted to his regular work in the University, he was always ready to take a hand at any extra work that was needed in the chemical department, whether in running a laboratory for a sick instructor, doing a delicate piece of analytical work or coaching a backward student. Almost as soon as he entered the University he interested himself in reviving the Columbia University Chemical Society, of which he was at once elected secretary, and in which he was one of the most active and willing workers. As an example of his energy and his wide range of scientific knowledge, it may be mentioned that, in the two or three weeks before he sailed on his last journey, he had brushed up his knowledge of entomology, packed up one or two good books on the subject in his small but carefully selected library, and had made arrangements with some of the leading collectors in the East to provide them with rare and valuable specimens during his stay in South America.

He was a most attractive personality; for, while he was extremely bright and intelligent, and could talk well upon a wide range of subjects, he was also a modest man, never obtruding himself, and much liked as well as much respected by all with whom he came in contact. His death came as a great shock to his colleagues, who had, with much regret, seen him go but a few weeks before, full of life and energy, to take a position from which, as all hoped, he would return in a few years, financially independent, and ready for a brilliant scientific career.

C. E. P.

SUMMARIES OF UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

THE TRUSTEES. OCTOBER MEETING

The President announced the death of the Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, D.D., Emeritus Chaplain.

The President submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1900, and it was ordered printed and distributed.

The annual report of the Vanderbilt Clinic for the year ending June 30, 1900, was presented, showing a balance, on July 1, 1899, of \$6,415.94. The accounts showed: Receipts, \$26,015.58; expenses, \$23,133.68; temporary investment, \$4,806.25; balance, June 30, 1900, \$4,491.59; number of patients treated, 49,178; total attendance, 156,058.

A vote of thanks was tendered to John C. F. Randolph, a graduate of the School of Mines, of the class of '69, for the gift to the mineralogical museum of a number of exceedingly fine specimens of silver minerals.

The by-laws of the Trustees were amended by adding a new section to Chapter VII, providing that all proposals for the appointment of emeritus officers be referred to the Committee on Honors.

The President submitted a report on the Summer Session and was authorized to make provision for a Summer Session in 1901 and thereafter until otherwise ordered, upon substantially the same basis as for the Summer Session of 1900, without the guarantee. The balance remaining to the credit of the Summer Session of 1900 was directed to be deposited in a special account to the credit of the Summer Session of 1901.

The annual report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, with the certificate of the auditor attached, was presented in printed form.

The President reported a slight loss by fire in the Summer School of Surveying, and an appropriation of \$300 was voted to make good so much of the loss as was not covered by insurance. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to renew the lease of the premises heretofore occupied by the School.

The action of the President in authorizing the professor of mining to appoint a lecturer in mining during the illness and disability of Mr. Frank Cyrus Hooper, instructor in mining, was confirmed.

Appointments.—G. B. Germann, Ph.D., registrar; E. T. Boag, assistant registrar; William H. G. Peters, assistant bursar; Thomas Little, chief of the bureau of purchases and supplies; all during the pleasure of the Trustees.

Appointments Confirmed for the Academic Year 1900-1901.—C. H. Peck, M.D., assistant in operative surgery; W. S. Bickham, M.D., assistant in operative surgery; A. S. Taylor, M.D., assistant in operative surgery; A. Tingle, Ph.D., assistant in analytical chemistry; Llewellyn LeCount, C.E., assistant in civil engineering; C. K. Hitchcock, Jr., A.M., E.M., assistant in mining; W. C. Clarke, M.E., assistant in metallurgy. *From October 1, 1900.*—Frank E. Pendleton, Mech.E., assistant in mechanical engineering.

Appointments Reported by the Faculty of Law.—Harlan F. Stone and Charles T. Terry, lecturers for the academic year 1900-1901.

THE TRUSTEES. NOVEMBER MEETING

The President reported that Mr. Dodge had assented to the use of the name "Earl Hall" and it was thereupon resolved that the building to be erected by Mr. William Earl Dodge be designated as "Earl Hall."

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds was authorized to sell and remove the greenhouse.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds presented a report setting forth the urgent importance of providing more adequate accommodations for the College; and it was

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to select a site for a College Hall, and to cause to be prepared a design and

sketch plans for such Hall, together with an estimate of cost, to be submitted to the Trustees, and that the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the cost of such design and plans, and that the same be charged to "Bloomingdale Site—Accounts Payable," or to such account as the Finance Committee may direct.

The Clerk reported that he had executed a lease, approved by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, of premises at Middletown, Connecticut, for the use of the Summer School of Surveying.

The Finance Committee was authorized to transfer to the credit of "Personal Estate" the amounts standing to the credit of the Special Guarantee Fund and the General Guarantee Fund, with all accumulations of interest to date.

An additional appropriation of \$500 was made for furnishing the new rooms of the department of psychology and anthropology.

The President reported that Professor Keener had been re-elected dean of the faculty of law for a period of five years from June 30, 1900; and that Professor Peck had been re-elected secretary of the College faculty for the same period.

Professor McCrea was assigned to a seat in the faculty of the College.

Leave of absence was granted to Dr. Frederick J. Brockway for the remainder of the academic year on account of ill health.

The title of Doctors Peck, Bickham and Taylor, appointed at the last meeting as assistants in operative surgery, was changed to assistant instructors in operative surgery.

The following appointments were confirmed: W. W. Comstock, A.B., assistant in physics from October 1, 1900, for the remainder of the academic year; E. B. Cragin, M.D., secretary of the faculty of medicine *pro tem.*, in place of Dr. Brockway, disabled; Charles E. Bunker, M.D., assistant in normal histology from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, in place of Dr. John I. Middleton, who failed to qualify; Carleton P. Flint, M.D., assistant demonstrator of anatomy from October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901; Hardee Chambliss, M.S., Ph.D., assistant in chemistry, for the academic year, *vice* C. H. Ellard, resigned; Wolfram E. Dreyfus, Ph.D., assistant in analytical chemistry for the academic year, *vice* Victor Lenher, resigned.

Students primarily registered in:	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	Year's Gain
<i>Columbia College</i>	300	312	387	446	464	18
Freshmen	99	102	129	106	124	18
Sophomores	61	85	89	113	95	-18
Juniors	49	55	86	89	99	-10
Seniors	51	48	55	93	88	-5
Specials	40	22	28	45	58	13
<i>Barnard College*</i>	154	177	202	223	292	69
Freshmen	21	38	43	54	82	28
Sophomores	21	29	36	38	51	13
Juniors	22	23	23	39	39	0
Seniors	21	22	24	39	52	13
Specials	69	65	76	53	68	15
Total undergraduates	454	489	589	669	756	87
Faculty of Political Science	59	64	85	118	109	-9
Faculty of Philosophy	82	112	120	108	180	72
Faculty of Pure Science	36	44	57	53	64	11
Barnard College*	49	61	76	71	†	†
Total non-professional graduate students†	226	280	338	350	353	3
<i>Schools of Applied Science</i>	355	404	431	464	546	82
First-year	105	123	128	130	153	23
Second-year	88	106	106	114	132	18
Third-year	80	74	86	111	123	12
Fourth-year	63	80	75	69	99	30
Graduates‡	3	8	7	3	6	3
Specials	16	13	29	37	33	4
<i>Law School</i>	340	368	342	377	427	50
First-year	171	135	132	166	172	6
Second-year	100	139	103	111	151	40
Third-year	65	92	106	99	100	1
Specials	4	2	1	1	4	3
<i>Medical School</i>	624	729	697	757	751	-6
First-year	276	222	197	226	245	19
Second-year	158	190	162	159	190	31
Third-year	152	151	178	158	148	-10
Fourth-year	0	143	140	173	147	-26
Specials	22	23	20	41	21	-20
Unclassified	16	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Teachers College</i>	—	—	196	317	448	131
First-year			18	42	24	-18
Second-year			20	19	30	11
Third-year			46	80	93	13
Fourth-year			29	46	76	30
Graduates‡			51	92	127 ²	35
Specials			32	38	40	2
Auditors and unclassified students				58	58	58
Total professional students	1319	1501	1666	1915	2172	257
Auditors			15	22	20	-2
Students at Summer Session					417	417
Extension students, Teachers College			470	750	721	-29
Total registration					4439	733
Double registration					178	178
Grand total of students	1999	2260	3078	3706	4261	555
Officers				426	443	471
Total University influence^o				3504	4149	4732
						583

* Barnard figures are those for the end of the academic year, except for 1899 and 1900.

† From Oct., 1900, women graduates register under the University Faculties.

‡ From some points of view, this total should include 79 other graduate students in the Schools of Applied Science and in Teachers College.

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Columbia University includes both a college and a university in the strict sense of the words. The college is Columbia College, founded in 1754 as King's College. The university consists of the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Political Science, Pure Science and Applied Science. The point of contact between the college and the university is the senior year of the college, during which year students in the college pursue their studies, with the consent of the college faculty, under one or more of the faculties of the university.

Barnard College, a college for women, is financially a separate corporation; but, educationally, is a part of the system of Columbia University.

Teachers College, a professional school for teachers, is also, financially, a separate corporation; and also, educationally, a part of the system of Columbia University.

Each college and school is under the charge of its own faculty, except that the Schools of Mines, Chemistry, Engineering and Architecture are all under the charge of the Faculty of Applied Science. For the care and advancement of the general interests of the university educational system, as a whole, a Council has been established, which is representative of all the corporations concerned.

I. THE COLLEGES.

Columbia College offers for men a course of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the college must be at least fifteen years of age, and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual circular of information.

Barnard College, founded in 1889, offers for women a course of four years, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Candidates for admission to the college must be at least fifteen years of age, and pass an examination on prescribed subjects, the particulars concerning which may be found in the annual Circular of Information.

II. THE UNIVERSITY.

In a technical sense, the Faculties of Law, Medicine, Philosophy, Political Science, Pure Science and Applied Science, taken together, constitute the University. These faculties offer advanced courses of study and investigation, respectively, in (a) private or municipal law, (b) medicine, (c) philosophy, philology and letters, (d) history, economics and public law, (e) mathematics and natural science, and (f) applied science. Courses of study under all of these faculties are open to members of the senior class in Columbia College. Certain courses under the non-professional faculties are open to women who have taken the first degree. These courses lead, through the bachelor's degree, to the university degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. The degree of Master of Laws is also conferred for advanced work in law done under the Faculties of Law and Political Science together.

III. THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

The Faculties of Law, Medicine and Applied Science, conduct respectively the professional schools of Law, Medicine,

and Mines, Chemistry, Engineering and Architecture, to which students are admitted as candidates for professional degrees on terms prescribed by the faculties concerned. The faculty of Teachers College conducts professional courses for teachers, that lead to a diploma of the university.

1. The School of Law, established in 1858, offers a course of three years in the principles and practice of private and public law, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

2. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, founded in 1807, offers a course of four years, in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

3. The School of Mines, established in 1864, offers courses of study, each of four years, leading to a professional degree, in mining engineering and in metallurgy.

4. The Schools of Chemistry, Engineering and Architecture, set off from the School of Mines in 1896, offer respectively, courses of study, each of four years, leading to an appropriate professional degree, in analytical and applied chemistry; in civil, sanitary, electrical and mechanical engineering; and in architecture.

5. Teachers College, founded in 1888 and chartered in 1889, was included in the University in 1898. It offers courses of study, each of four years, leading to a diploma, for secondary, elementary and kindergarten teachers. It also offers courses of two years, leading to a departmental diploma in Art, Domestic Science, Domestic Art and Manual Training. Certain of its courses are accepted by Columbia University, and may be taken without extra charge, by students of the university in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

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